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மாதம் வருடம் 1985
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Original

...le papers for 1837-60

Madura Collector's Office.

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Rules respecting petitions

37		Do	Rules for the management of convicts employed in Public Works within the limits of the Madras Presidency
		Do	Supplying carriage for troops on march & of the rates of hire to be charged
45		Do	Circular for empowering courts to issue warrants in cases of failure to serve summons
	10	Do	Rules for regulating leave of absence & acting allowances to public officers in India not in the regular service of the E. I. Company
46	15	Do	Standard weights & measures
	18	Do	Arrangements connected with the formation & conservation of Cultivation

List of Retainable papers 1837-60

Govt

Received Letters.

Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
3-4-47		Govt	Rules for the better management & control of boats & Catamarans for hire at the [illegible] under the [illegible] Presidency.
18-5-47		Do	Alteration in the mission of a [illegible] Returns of a [illegible] Officers pa[illegible] pensions [illegible] margin
24-12-47	11	Do	Additional Rules & regulations the management & control of emigrant ships.
28-8-47		Do	Rules respecting the holding or acquisition of landed propert[illegible] Revenue Servan[illegible]
1857	11	Do	Rules relative [illegible] grant of super[illegible] [illegible] etc

List of Retainable papers for 1857-60

Govt

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

2

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
..-3-57	"	Govt	Rules for levy of grain tax in the talugs of Ramgherry, Taudicombo & Iyempully
..-8-57	"	do	Revised rules for the grant of pensions & gratuities to superannuated & discharged Public servants
Novr. 1862	"	do	Information for the guidance of those who are desirous of emigrating to the Mauritius
"	"	do	Offering ~~a machine~~ for the inspection of the Governor in Council a machine called the "Chinese Cotton gin" well adapted for cleaning cotton.
"	"	do	Rules for regulating the planting topes & trees
..7-53		do	Sanctioning the extension of the benefits of the Superannuation Pension Rules to Officers in the educational dept.
..-56	"	do	Revised rules & regulations for the management & control of emigrant ships

List of Retainable papers for 1837-60

Received Letters. Govt Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received	Substance.
27-3-54	"	Govt	Question to the Pundits of the Court of Sudr Udalut regarding the succession of females to landed property.
"	"	do	Abstract of instructions of the Accountant General dated 7th Oct 1854 relative to payment of interest on Govt securities direct from the Subordinate Treasuries.
March 1855	"	do	Acquainting him that the notification which he refers to of the 3rd inst. applied to all those servants on his establishment whether European, East Indian or Native who are entitled to claim the benefit of the Superannuation Pension Rules.
	"	do	No Enam alienated from the family of the original grantee shall be continued on lapse where the alienation is of more recent date than 20 years.

3

List of Retainable papers for 18 57-60

Received Letters. Govt Madura Collector's Office.

3.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
26-5-5[illegible]	11	Govt	Requesting the Heads of Offices to state in the application for superannuation pension the period of absence of the applicant for the whole term of his service under the state during which a substitute may have been appointed in his place
"	143	do	Amended form of Register of an application for superannuation pension
"	175	do	A medical officer to express his opinion in the certificate to be given to person applying for pension whether material improvement would result from relaxation from duty & judicious treatment for 1 year or whether the applicant is unfit for further service
"	196	do	If the Enam lands [illegible] to are Serva maniems or entirely rent free, their holders cannot distrain for rent since Regs XXVII & XXVIII of 1802 are inapplicable to lands on which no assessment is levied

List of Retainable papers for 18 37.60

Govt

Received Letters.

Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
		Govt	Compensation to pensioned sepoys when rice sells below the standard price
-3-56	9	Do	Leave of absence & acting allowances to uncovenanted servants receiving a salary of 100 Rs per mensem & upwards.
28-3-56		Do	Limiting the period of service of Civil servants to 35 years.
-5-56		Do	To specify the period of absence of an applicant for pension
-5-56	95	Ag Acct. Gl.	Communicating to him the rules to be observed by a collector on his ~~taking~~ charge of office from his predecessor etc.
"	"	Do	~~form~~ of the proposed acquittance certificate for Colrs.

List of Retainable papers for 1857/60

Received Letters. Govt. Madura Collector's Office.

4

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
"	103	Govt	Medical certificates to be furnished with applications for pensions in all cases
		do	Rules regarding privilege leave to uncovenanted servants
3-7-56.		do	Resolved that the special leave allowed under clause 4 of sec VI of the Civil Absentee Rules of the 8th June 1855 for the interval elapsing between departure from station & the commencement of [illegible] or between absence on such leave or between the [illegible] absence on sick leave & re-arrival at station shall no longer be calculated in the manner laid down in ~~the~~ the above clause & sec but at the rate of one day for every ten miles of the distance to be travelled
[illegible]-58	32	do	~~Question of the~~ Return of Civil Servants to his duty at the expiration of his privilege leave to entitle him to the [illegible] thereof

2.5

List of Retainable papers for 1857-60

Received Letters. Govt. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
29-7-56	33	Govt	Concurring in the propriety of having ruled that security should be required from civil servants when proceeding on regular furlough or when resigning the service
11-7-56	22	Govt	Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No 40 of 1856 of 21st May, relative to the return of a civil servant to his duty at the expiration of his privilege leave to entitle him to the advantages thereof
9-7-56	33	Do	Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No 40 of 1856 of 21st May, relative to Security from Civil Servants when proceeding on regular furlough etc

List of Retainable papers for 1837-60

Received Letters. Govt. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
29-7-56	34	Govt.	Extract from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No 38 of 1856 of 13th May, relative to the practice at Madras to permit the absence of uncovenanted servants on an authorized leave to reckon as service for pension.
1-8-56	36	do	Resolved that in the case of an uncovenanted servant proceeding to Europe on leave on medical certificate, under sec. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, the leave shall be computed from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any port in India, which is not more distant from his station than the ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port within the Presidency to which he belongs.
		Begin[illegible]	
9-9-56	40	do	Uncovenanted servants taking privilege leave in one year by instalments it is necessary before granting leave in the following year either [illegible] instalments or for a whole month [illegible] will elapse after the [illegible] instalment taken

List of Retainable papers for 1837-60

Received Letters. Govt Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
12-8-56	"	Govt	Promulgating the following alterations in modification of existing Regs. relative to deposits of European soldiers of her Majesty's & the Honorable Company's service in the Govt Savings bank consequent on the approaching abolition of the Govt Agency
3-9-56	"	Acct. Genl.	Notice that the adoption by the Civil Auditor of the system of preaudit of Abstracts for salaries of Officers and other civil charges has rendered necessary a modification of the arrangement announced in his notification of 19th.
12-9-56	"	Govt.	Officers of the Public Works Dept obtaining leave to proceed to Europe, are reqd to produce two document one a certificate of a no demand & another an acquittance from the Chief Engineer

Refd 2 ap.s

List of Retainable papers for 1857-60

[R]eceived Letters. Govt. Madura Collector's Office.

6

B

	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
-56 -6-		Govt	Civil servants who have taken leave of absence upon sick certif[icate] to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea will be ineligible to furlough on private affairs until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This rule will no[t] apply to short leaves to sea.
		do	Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, decreeing ~~that~~ every Civil Servant to whom leave to Europe may be granted be directed immediately on his arrival to forward to our Secretary a copy of the Govt letter granting him the leave to also a certificate showing ~~the~~ date of the sailing of the vessel on which he embarked for Europe.
11-56	531	do	Rulings of the Govt of India relative to certain points connected with sec. VI of the new Civil Absentee Rules
-56.	50	do	Directing that, in case of Civil servants who have taken previous leave on medic[al] certificate under ~~the~~ old rules, ~~the~~ gran[t] of 6 months special leave of absence on private affairs under sec XIV chapter III of the new Absentee Rules shall not in itself be affected by the rule of the

List of Retainable papers for 1837-60

Govt

Madura Collector's Office.

Received Letters.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
5-12-56	6.4	Govt	With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council it is declared ~~that the~~ port of Akyab is subject to Act No XXII of 1855
6-3-57	55	do	Directing the publication in the official gazette, of a letter No 5346 from the Secretary to the Govt of India to the Offg Secy to the Govt of the N. W. P.
1-5	55	do	Directing the publication ~~in the~~ official Gazette, of a letter No 5346 relative to a retrenchment in the salary of Mr —— Magte & Collr of —
6-2~~00~~.57	10	do	Extract from ~~of a~~ despatch from ~~the~~ Honorable the Court of Directors, relative to leaving to the discretion of the several local Govts to sanction leave of absence under sec XIV of the new Rules.

-3-

List of Retainable papers for 1837 60

Received Letters. Govt. Madura Collector's Office.

7

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
-57	18	Govt.	Relative to the grant of special leave to civil servants for the period intervening between depart from station to the commencement of reckoning authorised absence on sick leave, or between the end of reckoning absence on sick leave & rearrival at station
6-57	"	do	The Governor in Council directs that Heads of offices in future invariably pay attention to the points adverted to, in submitting applications for Pensions
-7-57	"	do	The Governor General in Council observes that the Govt of Bombay issued a circular on the 27th June declaring that nothing contained in the uncovenanted service Absentee Rules is intended to prevent Heads of offices from granting casual leave of absence from o[ffice] without deduction of salary, to a subordinate officer who, without leaving his station, may be compe[lled] ... from sickness

List of Retainable papers for 1857-60

Received Letters. Govt Madura Collector's Office

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
28-7-57		Govt	Leave on private affairs cannot be taken by uncovenanted servants in continuation of privilege leave.
11-8-57		do	Service in a medical appointment cannot count towards a Civil pension & that the application preferred by Mr Charmarette is therefore quite inadmissible
[illegible]-7-57		do	Extract from a despatch from the honorable the Court of Directors No 33 of 1857 of 6th May, relative to a rule under which the civil pension is merged in the salary of office, not applying to the case of military officers drawing pensions for military service & afterwards employed in the Civil dept.

List of Retainable papers for 1857-60

Received Letters. Govt. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
-7-58	908	Govt.	The Governor in council directs that no compensation for the loss of land exempted wholly or in part from the payment of the public revenue shall be applied for, without at the same time placing Govt. in a position to decide upon the validity & extent of the claim to the compensation by furnishing a statement in the prescribed tabular form, showing the tenure & claim by which the privileged lands are held
-7-59	〃	Do.	Extract from ~~the~~ Procgs of the Bd of Rev conveying their opinion "~~that~~ the removal of prickly pear from tank bunds forms no part of the customary labour which ryots can be required to perform, & ~~that~~ the cost of the work when necessary should be borne by Govt."
7-61	992	Do.	The Bd of Rev submitting for approval draft of a circular proposed to be issued to all Collrs embodying the instructions of Govt for the discontinuance of annual remissions on ryots' holdings

List of Retainable papers for 18

Received Letters. Madura Collector's Office.

Date.	Number.	From whom received.	Substance.
-8-59	1064	Govt	Rules for granting leave of absence to uncovenanted Officers.
0-8-59	2123	do	The Governor in Council resolves to extend ~~the~~ rule of March 1848 to the Collectors' Offices also, if the aid of "volunteers" cannot be altogether dispensed with there, as has been done in the Judicial Dept.
1-8-59	11	do	No inconvenience has resulted from the rule admitting public servants to be summoned as witnesses without reference to their Official superiors

Fort St. George, May 19, 1837.

THE following Notification of the Government of India, is re-published for general information.

Fort William, Financial Dept., 26th April 1837.

NOTICE.

Mint.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council having reconsidered that part of the Proclamation of this Department issued on the 2d September 1835, which prescribes that Company's Rupees, Half Rupees and Quarter Rupees when defaced in the manner therein described shall be received only as Bullion, and being of opinion that to allow Officers in charge of Public Treasuries to demand One per Cent as the Bullion seignorage upon such defaced Coin would open the door to much abuse and extortion, has resolved and directs that, provided only the Coin be of proper weight as prescribed in Section III. Act XVII. 1835, and in previous Regulations of the Bengal Government, the Officers in charge of Government Treasuries shall not object to receive Rupees or other Silver Coin of Legal Currency on the ground of their being marked or punched.

Published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

H. T. PRINSEP, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Re-published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

ROBERT CLERK, *Secy. to Govt.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *19th May*, 1837.

No. 97 of 1837.—Brigadier General Taylor is permitted to resign the Command of the Northern Division of the Army from the 31st Instant, and to reside at Waltair until an opportunity offer of his proceeding to the Presidency preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all honors and compliments paid to a General Officer within his Divisional Command, may be continued to Brigadier General Taylor during his residence within the limits of the Northern Division.

In acceding to Brigadier General Taylor's request to be relieved from the Command of the Northern Division of the Army, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council refers with much satisfaction to the occasions upon which, in his exercise of that important Command, Brigadier General Taylor's conduct has received the approbation of Government; particularly during the progress of the Insurrections in the Vizagapatam and Ganjam Districts; in both of which the personal exertions of the Brigadier General in the Field, his cordial co-operation with the Civil Commissioner, and the judgment and discretion with which he performed the important duties entrusted to him, greatly aided the measures adopted for the re-establishment of order in the disturbed districts.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council, in announcing Brigadier General Taylor's secession from the General Staff of the Army, will have pleasure in bringing his services to the notice of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

S. W. STEEL, Lt. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

FORT ST. GEORGE, *19th May* 1837.

No. 98 of 1837.—2d Lieutenant J. H. Bourdieu of the Artillery, who arrived at Madras on the 9th Instant, is re-admitted on the Establishment from that date, pending the receipt of the usual Certificate from the Honorable the Court of Directors permitting him to return to his duty.

Captain George Thomas Pinchard of the 3d Regiment Light Infantry, who arrived at Madras on the 11th Instant, has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Assistant Surgeons D. Macpherson, M. D. and E. G. Balfour, are permitted to enter on the general duties of the Army.

Deputy Assistant Commissary W. Dowle (late promotion) is posted to the Nagpore Subsidiary Force.

Assistant Surgeon J. Dodd is permitted to visit the Presidency, with leave of absence for fifteen days, preparatory to applying for permission to return to Europe on sick certificate.

1st class Subidar Shaik Emam of the 44th Regiment Native Infantry, is transferred to the Pension Establishment on the half pay of his rank.

S. W. STEEL, Lt. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 17th May 1837.

It is with the deepest regret that the Commander in Chief announces to the Army the loss which the Service has sustained in the death of Brigadier Conway, C. B., Commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, which lamented event took place on the evening of the 13th Instant at Nacrykul.

Lieutenant Colonel S. Townsend is removed from the 24th to the 43d Regiment, and Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Smith, (late promotion,) is posted to the former Corps.

Major T. G. Newell, 21st Regiment, is, with the sanction of Government, appointed to do duty with the 43d Regiment, and will join as soon as practicable.

16th May 1837.

Captain E. T. Morgan of the 50th Regiment, is relieved from the duties of the General Invaliding, &c. Committee at the Presidency, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

 Petition Rules

33

Fort St. George, May 16, 1837.

THE following Rules respecting Petitions, are published for general information.

RULES RESPECTING PETITIONS.

Whereas the practice of making applications or appeals direct to the Government, who are unable to pass any orders thereon without previous reference to the Departments concerned, is productive of inconvenience to Public Offices, and of delay and disappointment to individuals; the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to promulgate the following Rules for general information.

Persons having cause of complaint against any Officer of Government, Civil or Military, or his Agents at the Presidency or in the Provinces, shall, in the first instance, seek redress from the Officer in whom the local authority is vested, and that Officer will, in every instance in which he is unable to comply with the requisition, give the Petitioner a written endorsement, or where endorsements are not authorized, a copy of the order, setting forth the grounds upon which it is refused. If the Petitioner is dissatisfied with this decision, he is at liberty to address the Board, or Court, or superior Civil or Military Authority by which the subordinate Officer is controlled; and the Government, in cases in which there is no intermediate authority.

The Government *will not receive* a petition on any matter, unless it shall appear that the Petitioner has already applied successively to the subordinate Officer, and to the Board, or Court, or superior Military Officer, where such intermediate authority exists. The petitions to the subordinate Officer, and to the Board, or Court, or superior Military Officer, or copies of them, and the answers or orders of those authorities respectively, if any have been passed, must be annexed to the petition addressed to Government.

The Government, having passed one order on any [illegible] it, will not notice a second petition on the same subject unless new and important matter be introduced; and anonymous petitions will be totally disregarded.

As the Right Honorable the Governor in Council never interferes with the distribution of subordinate appointments, applications for situations in the gift of Heads of Departments will also remain unnoticed.

Revenue Department.

The proper course for persons having petitions or complaints to make regarding matters belonging to the Revenue Department is to address, in the first instance, the Collector, or subordinate Covenanted Officer to whose charge the matter appertains; in the latter case if the answer or order of the subordinate Officer does not satisfy the complainant, he may address the Collector; from the order of the Collector on a petition or complaint addressed to him in the first instance, or on an appeal from the order of a subordinate Officer, an appeal may be preferred to the Board of Revenue, and eventually to Government; but it is to be understood that it is only in extraordinary cases that Government will interfere in matters which have been considered and disposed of in due course by the local and controlling authorities.

Upon complaints of persons dismissed from Office by Collectors and Sub Collectors, the decision of the Board of Revenue is final with respect to Offices *below that of Head Sheristadar.*

Persons dismissed from the Office of Head Sheristadar, whose dismissal has been confirmed by the Board of Revenue, are at liberty to appeal *through* the Board to Government. Petitions *direct* to Government from such persons will *not be received.*

Judicial Department.

Petitions will *not be received* by Government regarding any matters which form the subject of judicial proceedings in the Courts, or which properly fall within the jurisdiction of the Courts, or containing complaints relating to the administration of civil or criminal justice, in cases in which another mode of obtaining redress is open to the complainant under the Regulations, and in which by the Regulations a subordinate authority is competent to pass a final decision.

In other cases petitions will not be received by Government concerning the administration of civil or criminal justice, or the proceedings of the Officers employed therein, unless it shall happen that the Petitioner has already brought the subject before the proper controlling authority and has not received satisfaction, in which case the petition to that authority, and the order passed upon it, if any has been passed, must be produced.

Government will not receive petitions from persons dismissed from ministerial offices in the Courts: such persons, having cause of complaint, may prefer petitions to the proper controlling authorities, by whose decision they must abide.

Military Department.

The mode and channels, through which all ranks of Effective Military should make known any complaint or grievance to superior authority, are clearly laid down by the Regulations of the Service.

The foregoing general Regulations for petitions are applicable in the Military Department to the following classes:

1. Persons, not in the Public Service, residing within the limits of Military Bazars; Camp Followers.
2. Contractors for Military Supplies; Abkaree Contractors.
3. Military Pensioners.
4. Persons having claims on Government, in any Military Department, either on their own account, or on account of services rendered to the State by deceased relatives.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

HY. CHAMIER, *Chief Secretary.*

Rules for the Management of the Convicts employed in Public Works

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Fort St. George Gazette 17 June 1837

Page 432

R

Fort St. George 9 June 1837

1 The following Rules for the management of Convicts employed in Public works within the limits of the Madras Presidency and at a distance from the Zillah Jails are published for general information

2 The Rules will take effect from and after the 1st day of August 1837 from which date all Convicts at present detached from the Zillah Jails and in charge of any of the Collectors and Magistrates or the Civil and Superintending Engineers in the Provinces will come under their Provision and be Subject to the general Superintendance and Control of the Board of Revenue in the Department of Public Works as therein Provided

Rules for the Management of Convicts employed in the Public Works at a distance from the Zillah Jails.

1. Whenever Government shall order convicts to be employed in public Works in the Provinces away from the Jails, under Superintendance of the Collectors or of Officers specially appointed to the charge of them the general direction and control shall be vested in the Board of Revenue in the Department of public Works

No of case in the criminal file	Name of prisoners & convicts	Crime & sentence	Time of expiration of sentence	Description of persons

2. When convicts are transfer=ed from a Jail under the orders of Government for such purpose a detailed List of them in the annexed Form shall be made out in duplicate in the English and District language by the Officer in charge of the Jail, One copy to be forwarded direct to the Houfdarree Adawlut and the other together with the Convicts to the Officer directed to receive charge of them who shall return a similar detailed receipt and shall transmit a copy thereof to the Board of Revenue in the Depart=ment of public Works

III No Convicts shall be transferred who from old age or other cause are unfit for hard labour and all

Convicts

Convicts previous to transfer shall be inspected by the Medical Officer of the Jail

IV The Officers in charge of Convicts shall be held responsible for their safe custody and for the due performance of the hard labour to which they have been sentensed; and to enable them to maintain good order and descipline and to enforce the rules for their employment they shall be vested with the powers created by Regulation I of 1832 or such part of them as may be deemed proper by the Government They shall be furnished with a copy of the Jail Rules of 8th October which they shall enforce as far as is applicable and practicable especially those entered in the 7th 8th 17th 18th 27th 28th 29th 30th 35th 36th 38th 45th 47th 49th and 53d Articles.

V It shall be the duty of the officers in charge of Convicts to provide for their foode and clothing in the same manner and under the same Rules as the officers in charge of the public Jails provide for the Prisoners confined therein. The quantity of diet and clothing of the Convicts shall be ordinarily

regulated according to the Rules of the Jail of the District

in which they are employed. When the Officer in charge

of Convicts is not the Collector of the District the latter

Officer will afford him every necessary aid in procuring

supplies for the Prisoners

VI When a Military Guard is not furnished the

Guard shall be composed of Peons viz 1 Peon to

every 4 Convicts and one Duffadar to every 15 Pe[ons]

which shall not be exceeded unless peculiar circum-

stances (to be represented to Government thro'

the Board of Revenue) render it necessary. When

the number of Convicts in a gang amounts to 120 the

Establishment shall comprise a Jailor besides the

ordinary Guard and a Gomastah to keep the accounts

VII When a Military Guard is furnished which shall

be generally when the number of Convicts in a

gang amounts to 150 the Guard of Peons shall

be proportionally reduced

VIII The officer in charge of Convicts shall

have authority to remove the Jailor Duffadars

and Peons for negligence or misconduct and to appoint substitutes or to impose fines upon them not exceeding half of one month's pay. A monthly return of removals and fines shall be made to the Board of Revenue whose duty it will be to see that this authority is discreetly used. In cases of misconduct on the part of the Guards *punishable under the regulations they will be made over to the criminal judge, joint criminal judge or principal Sudr Aumeen of the district where the Prisoners are employed

*Gross and culpable neglect punishable under Section XI Regulation XIII A.D. 1832
Connivance at the escape of a convict or further criminality punishable under Section XXIII regulation XIII of 1802

IX The escape of a convict shall be immediately reported to the Magistrate of the District and to those of the adjoining Districts as well as to the Judge of the Court from whence he came and the Board of Revenue which last authority will be required to ascertain and if necessary to report to Government the cause of the escape and the degree of blame

attaching to those in charge

X Officers in charge of Convicts shall make over to the nearest Magistrate for transmission to the Jail from whence they came all Convicts whose sentence is about to expire so that they may arrive at the Jail One month before the date fixed for their release as well as such Convicts as may be incapable of hard labour or who from other causes it may appear advisable replace in Jail report of the same being immediately made to the Board of Revenue

XI The Medical Officer who may be appointed to afford aid to a party shall be subject to the authority of the Officer in charge but shall make such returns respecting the sick as shall be required by the Superintending Surgeon of the Division by whom the necessary supply of Medicine shall be ordered

XII It shall be the duty of any Medical or Civil Officer who may be especially ordered by Government to visit gangs of Convicts to report every circumstance Connected with their management, location working feeding clothing and custody that may appear deserving

of attention direct to the Board of Revenue that the Same may if necessary be brought to the notice of Government.

XIII The Convicts shall be located as near as may be convenient to the place of their work and their ordinary shelter when no public building is available shall be huts constructed by themselves or when circumstances render it preferable tents to be furnished from depots or made up in the public Jails

XIV The Military Board and the Commissary General shall be authorized to issue tools carts and other stores for the use of Convicts on the Indent of the Officer in charge countersigned by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Department of public Works

XV The officer in charge of Convicts shall make such reports and returns of labour performed as may be required by the Board of Revenue and shall attend to such detailed instructions respecting the execution of Works as may be furnished to him by that authority

XVI. The Board of Revenue shall call upon Superintend[ents] as well as Civil Engineers and their Assistants to Assist in planning any public Works, and to inspect and report on such as may have been executed by Convicts as frequently as may be possible without interfering materially with their ordinary duties

XVII. Officers in charge of Convicts shall be authorized to reward them for any particular good conduct by occasional relief from labour or by employing them on easy work particularly in Superintending and directing the labour of the other Convicts and to report to the Board of Revenue cases in which greater indulgence appears advisable in order that if the Board think proper they may submit them for the special Consideration of Government.

XVIII. All monthly ordinary charges attending the Establishment under the officer in charge of a gang of Convicts shall be immediately disbursed by the Collector of the District on the Indent of the Officer but the account shall be kept so that

the additional charge attending the employment of the Convicts away from the Zillah Jails may be distinguished agreeably to such Forms and Statements as may be required by the Civil Auditor

XIX Such returns as may be required by the Fouzdaree Adawlut respecting the disposal of Convicts or of Servants borne on the strength of the Judicial Establishments under these Rules shall be furnished by the Judge of the Zillah from whose authority they have been transferred and to whom all necessary Communications shall be made by the Officer in charge of the Convicts

5

Supply Carts

15

R

Revenue Department

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 9th December 1846

Read Letters from the Collector of Tinnevelly under date 7th October and 21st November and from Principal Collector of Madura 16th November 1846 on the subject of supplying Carriage for Troops on march and of the rates of hire to be charged.

1 Here enter Nos 190 - 219 - 16

Para 1 The points mooted in the above Communications are first the propriety of relieving the bandies supplied for the use of Troops on march, whenever practicable, in each of the Districts through which the Troops may have to pass, and secondly the rates of hire to be charged.

2 On the first of these questions the Board are decidedly of opinion that whenever it can be avoided, the Carriage

taken

[...]ership in one District for the service of [...]troops in [...] of march, should not be [...]required to proceed farther than to some large town in the vicinity of which the Carts can conveniently be relieved. This point may indeed be considered as set at rest by the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation 12th April 1841 quoted by Mr Blackburne which it is observed was communicated by Circular to the several Collectors on the 29th of that month. The passage alluded to is as follows:

"His Lordship in Council [...]is of opinion that Carts ought not to be [...]pressed for a larger portion of a journey than is absolutely necessary and that the [...]owners should be relieved at large intermediate stations where other Carriage is [...] procurable."

16

3 Applying the Principle laid down in the Extract above quoted to the particular Case which has led to the present reference from Messrs. Thomas and Blackburne the Board trust there will be no difficulty in relieving the Bandies supplied at Palamcottah for the use of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry on their arrival at Madura and that the Madura Bandies may again be relieved at Coimbatore. On a former Occasion mentioned by Mr. Blackburne the desired relief Could not be effected in the Coimbatore District in Consequence of the shortness of the notice. In the present instance it would seem from Mr. Blackburne's letter that ample intimation has been given, and the Board do not doubt that the Principal Collector of Coimbatore will be prepared with the required relief at the time appointed

appointed. the total want of Carriage in the Malabar District will it is apprehended render it necessary that the Coimbatore Bandies should proceed to Cannanore without change

With respect to the rate of hire to be allowed the Board fully concur with the Principal Collector of Madura in the distinction which he has taken between those owners of Carts who are required to accompany the Troops in their march thro' two or more Districts, and those who are merely called upon to proceed to some large Town in the adjacent Province. In the latter case the usual rates of hire obtaining in the Districts will be sufficient. but in the former it appears to the Board that the rule proposed by the Principal Collector of Madura is no more than should in justice be acted on.

Viz.

17

33

Viz. that such parties should receive
"Madras rates of hire to whatever distance
"they may go – half hire for [illegible] distance
"they are brought to the Town of Madras
"and full rate for every days detention
"there before starting on the day fixed
"for their being in readiness" In the instance more immediately referred to the Board however hope that the relief of the Bandies taken for the use of the 15th Native Infantry in each District will render it unnecessary to allow more than the usual District rates – except perhaps in the Case of the Coimbatore Bandies proceeding thro' Malabar to Cannanore, which may require more liberal treatment.

5 In Para 3 of his letter the Principal Collector of Madura expresses his intention of suggesting to the Commanding Officer

"Officer of the 10th Native Infantry to send intel-
"ligent men in advance to endeavour to
"make private bargains for the Corps at
"lower rates; and to invite Offers for the
"provision of the Carts" these arrangements
the Board think judicious - they observe
however that as regards "pressing the
"Madura Bandies in the vicinity of the
"Town of Madura as far as possible" this
measure under the Circumstances supposed
might be desirable - but as a general rule
they approve of the plan adopted by the
Collector of Tinnevelly Viz. to Register
all the Bandies in his District and as
far as practicable (which the Board are
aware in Cases of sudden Requisition or
emergency it cannot always be) to Call
upon the owners in turn by which means
much of the annoyance incident to the
present system will be obviated - and
no

no parties required to contribute in more than their due proportion to the exigencies of the public Service

18

Ordered that the above Proceedings be furnished to the Principal Collectors of Madura and Coimbatore and to the Collector of Tinnevelly for their information and guidance

(A true Extract)

(Signed) E. C. Lovell

Asst. Secretary

(True Copy)

See Custom Ports

FORT WILLIAM,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

LEGISLATIVE, the 17th May 1845.

The following Act, passed by the Governor General of India in Council on the 17th May 1845, is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. X. OF 1845.

An Act for empowering Courts to issue Warrants in cases of failure to serve Summons.

It is hereby enacted, that in the Territories subject to the Government of the East India Company, except the Local Jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts, whenever in any Criminal case a Summons to the Defendant is by Law the first process, it shall be lawful for any Court which has issued a Summons in such case, to issue a Warrant for the apprehension of the Defendant in such case upon proof that due diligence has been used to serve such Summons upon the Defendant, and that the Officer or other person whose duty it may be to serve such Summons upon the Defendant has been unable to serve such Summons; any Law or Regulation to the contrary notwithstanding.

G. A. BUSHBY, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Republished by order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

J. F. THOMAS, *Chief Secretary.*

Fort St. George, June 3, 1845.

The following Notification of the Government of India, is republished for general information.

No. 351.

FORT WILLIAM,

HOME DEPARTMENT,

MARINE, *the* 10*th May*, 1845.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council, under the power vested in the Government of India by Sec. 5, Act XIII. of 1839, is pleased to extend the provisions of Secs. VI. VII. and VIII. of that Enactment to the Ports of the several Districts subject to the Presidency of Fort St. George, and to order that the Port or Harbour Duties levied at the undermentioned Ports subordinate to Madras shall, from and after the First day of August next, be consolidated and commuted into a Tonnage Duty in the manner laid down in Sec. VI. Act XIII. 1839.

Ganjam,	District of Ganjam.
Calingapatam,	
Poondy,	
Munsoorcottah,	
Baraupaudo,	
Barvah,	
Beddalapandoo,	
Sonapore,	
Vizagapatam,	Do. of Vizagapatam.
Bimlipatam,	
Conadah,	
Poodemadakah,	
Pentacottah,	
Coringa,	Do. Rajahmundry.
Narsapoor,	
Dendamoorlunka,	
Woopada,	
Cocanada,	
Masulipatam,	Do. of Masulipatam.
Nizagapatam,	District of Guntoor.
Epoorpollem,	
Cottapollem,	
Putcha Moyaley,	
Mootoopully,	
Ching Ganjam,	
Sholagam,	
Cottapatam, in the Division of Paudurty,	Do. of Nellore.
Ranzpatam,	
Paudurty,	
Gogndamoola,	
Canoopurty,	
Davarumpaud,	
Etamoorkeela,	
Ranzpollem,	
Ramiapatam,	
Chenniapollem,	
Chaukeecherla,	
Cazaidoo,	
Binganapully,	
Paukalah,	
Eskapully,	
Ponnapoody,	
Juvglldinna,	
Toomalapenta,	
Vareny,	
Kistnapatam,	
Midda,	
Nalatoor,	
Codoor,	
Edoor,	
Wootcoor,	
Meypaud,	
Doogarauzpatam,	
Toopely,	
Poody,	
Pumbaly,	
Cott[illegible], in the Division of [illegible],	
Panmungy,	
Pulicat,	District of Northern Division of Arcot.
Coveloug,	Do. Chingleput.
Cuddal[illegible],	Do. of South Arcot.
Porto [illegible],	
N[illegible],	Do. Tanjore.
Negapatam,	
Paumben,	Do. Madura.
Keela Kuray,	
Davepatam,	
Tondy,	
Tuticorin,	Do. Tinnevelly.
Vypaur,	
Covilpatam,	
Coolasagazapatam,	
Cannanore,	Do. Malabar.
Tellicherry,	
Calay,	
Badagurry,	
Quilandy,	
Calicut,	
Tanore,	
Ponany,	
Chowghaut,	
Cochin,	
Mangalore,	Do. of Canara.
Bekul,	
Oodipy,	
Barcoor,	
Coondapoor,	
Butkul,	
Coomta,	
Aukola,	

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the Government of Fort St. George to remit the Port Dues in all cases of Vessels driven by stress of weather into a Port other than that to which they may be bound, and of Vessels arriv-

ing and departing in ballast, or if laden, departing without breaking bulk or taking in Freight or Cargo, provided such Vessels remain at anchor less than 48 hours.

The Governor General in Council is further pleased to determine that the commuted Tonnage Duty shall not be levied more than twice in the same year on the same Vessel at the same Port.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

G. A. Bushby, *Secy. to the Govt of India.*

Republished by order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

J. F. Thomas, *Chief Secretary.*

Per Steamer from Madras.

Fort Saint George, General Post Office, 16*th May* 1845.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Steamer "Bentinck" is expected to arrive at Madras on her voyage from Calcutta to Suez on the 9th Proximo, and that a Packet will be kept open for the reception of letters for transmission by her to Europe, under the rules published in the notification from this department dated 27th December 1844.

It is, also, notified, that letters directed to England via "Marseilles" will be received and forwarded by the Steamers from Madras, but on such letters British postage cannot be levied in India.

A. F. Bruce, *Postmaster General.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Orders by the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George, 3*d June* 18[illegible].

No. 100 of 1845.—The Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to make the following Appointments.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. R. Aikman to be Quarter Master and Interpreter.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant E. F. Burton to be Quarter Master and Interpreter.

22d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. Dent to be Adjutant.

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant H. Daly to be Adjutant.

Captain R. T. Snow of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, who arrived at Madras on the 2d Instant, has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

The following Officers are promoted to the rank of Brevet Captain, from 11th December 1844.

Artillery.

1st Lieutenant G. P. Eaton,
do J. D. Mein,
do J. H. Bordieu.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) P. B. Young of the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to return to Europe on furlough and to embark from the Western Coast.

Leave of absence has been granted by the Government of Bombay, to the undermentioned Officers:

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) F. J. Carruthers of the 2d Madras Light Cavalry, to proceed to Bangalore and the Neilgherries, for six months, on private affairs.

1st Lieutenant R. C. Buckle of the Madras Artillery, to proceed to Bangalore and the Eastern Coast, until the 30th November 1845, on medical certificate.

In the Political Department under date the 30th Ultimo, the services of 1st Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. P. Eaton of the Artillery, were replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets for the Infantry, who arrived at Madras on the 30th Ultimo, are admitted on the Establishment and promoted to the rank of Ensign.

Infantry.

Mr. Robert Filson Flint,
" Walter James Lord,
" Charles Louis Combe,
" Walter Weldon,
" Richard Alexander Moore,
" Charles Edward Bates,
" George William Playfair,
" Andrew Knox Hunter,
" William Edmund Hamilton,
" Charles Peploe Smith Ensor,
" Henry John Thomas Neild.

C. A. Browne, Lt. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Fort St. George, 3*d June* 1845.

No. 101 of 1845.—With reference to para 9, page 478 of the Pay Code, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Superintendent of Pensions to grant permission to Orphans to reside at particular Stations or with Corps within the limits of this Presidency, including Moulmein and the Straits, without reference to Government.

C. A. Browne, Lt. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Head Quarters: Choultry Plain, 30*th May* 1845.

The unexpired portion of the leave of absence on sick certificate granted to Ensign H. Dixon of the 22d Regiment N. I. in G. O. C. C. 19th April 1845, is commuted to Waltair and the Coast.

31*st May* 1845.

So much of the G. O. C. C. of the 26th Instant as directs the Officer Commanding the Mysore Division to detach an Assistant Apothecary to Colar to proceed thence in medical charge of the Party of young Officers to Bellary under the command of Ensign R. M. Macdonald of the 29th Regiment N. I. is cancelled.

The G. O. C. C. of the 16th Instant directing the transfer of Private Edward Burke from the 1st Madras Fusiliers to the D. Troop Horse Artillery as a Gunner, is cancelled.

Leave of absence to Public servants not in the Covenanted Service

Shipping Repot R 20 39 5

The Fort St. George Gazette.

Published by Authority.

DAY EVENING, AUGUST 28, 1846.

Financial Dept., Fort St. George, 22d August 1846.

Notice is hereby given, that the Acting Sub Treasurer will be supplied with Cash to discharge the Civil Allowances of this Presidency on the 4th, and the Carnatic Stipends on or after the 8th September next, both in arrear for August.

By order of the Governor in Council.

R. G. CLARKE, *Depy Secy. to Govt.*

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 25th August 1846.

Notice is hereby given that, the Mails from Ongole to Gootty of the 21st Ultim... Gootty ... Ongole of the 19th, ...ere plundered by the fol...rs of the Rebel Narasimha Reddy in the Nand...a Pass, and that no trace of them has yet ...overed.

...?. BROWN, *Post Master General.*

PACKETS

...tters by the following Ships, are open at this Office.

	From what Port	To what Port	Touching where
	ladras	London..	"
	do	Cape of Good Hope..	Mauritius.
	do	Penang ..	"

...eve...ng before the date of

...ty *Post Master General.*
...ce, 28th August 1846.

...residency.

...n.

Fort St, George, August 21, 1846.

The following Draft of a proposed Act, is re-published for general information.

Fort William, Home Department, Legislative.

The 1st August, 1846.—The following Draft of a proposed Act, was read in Council for the first time on the 1st of August 1846:

ACT NO. —— OF 1846.

An Act ...r authorizing the Government of Fort St. G...ge to provide Regulations for the several P...ts and Places of anchorage within the Territor... subject thereto.

WHEREAS ACT I... of 1842, entitled an Act for the better management of Boats and Catamarans, in the Madras Roads, and for the amendment of certain Harbour Regula...ons, has been found by experience to operate beneficially: and whereas it is expedient that Regulations similar in principle to the provisions contained in the said Act, but varying in detail if local circumstances require such variation, should be provided for all Ports and other Places of anchorage within the Territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

I. It is therefore hereby enacted, that the Governor in Council of Fort St. George may from time to time make, in respect of each Port or other Place of anchorage within the Territories subject to the Government of the said Presidency, such Regulations for the management of Boats and Catamarans and such other matters as are provided for by the said Act IV. in respect of the Madras Roads, as to them shall seem expedient, being similar in principle to the provisions contained in the said Act, but varying in detail, if local circumstances require such variation. And all such Regulations shall be submitted for confirmation or disallowance to the Governor General of India in Council, and every such Regulation shall have the force of Law after it shall have been confirmed by the Governor General of India in Council.

Ordered, that the Draft now read be published for general information.

Ordered, that the said Draft be re-considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council of India, after the 1st day of November next.

G. A. Bushby, *Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

Re-published by order of the Governor in Council.

R. G. Clarke, *Dy. Secretary to Govt.*

Fort St. George, August 28, 1846.

The following Notification of the Government of India, is republished for general information.

(No 15.)

Fort William, Financial Department, the 24th July, 1846.

Notification.—The following Rules for regulating Leave of Absence and Acting Allowances to Public Officers in India, not in the Covenanted Service of the East India Company, have been passed by the Hon'ble the President in Council with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General, and are published for general information;

I. Heads of Offices and Departments may grant to their Subordinates leave of absence without deduction from Salary, during the vacations authorized by Government in each Department, and it shall not be necessary to report the same to any higher authority.

II. In addition to the above, the Local Government will, at the recommendation of the Head of a Department and on sufficient cause being shown, grant special leave of absence on private affairs, for not more than six months, to any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, one-half of the Absentee's Salary being deducted for such period of absence.

III. The Local Government will also grant Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate, for any period, not exceeding one year, to any place within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, one-half of the Absentee's Salary being deducted for such period of absence.

IV. In cases of extreme urgency the Heads of Offices are authorized to grant Leave of Absence on Medical Certificate, to the extent of a month, subject to the deduction specified in the preceding Rule, reporting the same to Government for sanction.

V. If the period of leave granted under Rule III. be less than one year, the Government will extend the same, whether continuously or otherwise, to the full period allowed by the Rule, on the production of a Medical Certificate shewing the necessity for such an extension.

VI. But after the enjoyment of a full year's leave on Medical Certificate, whether continuously or by instalments, no further leave will be granted under Rule III. until after the lapse of three years from the expiry of previous leave under that Rule.

VII. Absence without leave will render the Absentee liable to loss of appointment, and will be attended with entire forfeiture of Salary for the whole period of such absence.

VIII. No person appointed to a situation under the Government shall draw the Salary of his appointment for any period prior to the date of his joining it.

IX. An Officer holding a situation appointed to one of equal or higher value, will, until he joins, draw as much of the Salary of his new Office as may be equal to the Salary of his former situation, provided he does not exceed the time allowed for joining under the following Rule: should he do so, no Salary will be passed to him for such period in excess.

X. The time ordinarily allowed for joining an appointment is to be calculated at the rate of 15 miles a day, (Sundays excepted,) together with a week to prepare for the journey, but on occasions of emergency it will be optional with the Government to prescribe the period within which any journey is to be performed.

XI. A person Officiating temporarily in any situation on the occurrence of a vacancy, or during the absence of the real incumbent, will if he hold no other appointment, draw one-half the Salary of such situation, and if he hold any other situation of less value, he will receive half the fixed Salary of his own appointment, together with half the fixed Salary of that in which he officiates, but no additional expense is to be incurred by the absence of any Officer on leave.

XII. These Rules are to be held applicable to all Officers in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government, who may be in the receipt of Salaries of 100 Rs. a month or upwards. To all others their spirit is to be applied so far as circumstances will permit. To Officers receiving their appointments direct from the Government, leave of absence will be granted by the Government only, and in respect to other Officers whose appointment and removal rest with their immediate Superiors or ... Heads of Departments, it will ... with the Local Governments to delegat... Heads of Offices and Departments, p... upon the Rules without special refere... authority.

XIII. But it is to be clearly u... no leave of absence on private ... claimable by any party whatever ... as a matter of right, but that s... granted only at the pleasure o... or its authorized Officers, whe... the indulgence in no way i... terests of the Public Service.

Republished by orde... Council.

R. G. Clarke...

Fort...

C...

Notice is hereby g... post Bearers the who... be made to the Joint... Tellicherry, and no... Military Police Cann... Dawks for Trav... nore will as heretofo... intendent of Police r...

C. P. B...

Vide Board's Pro. of ... July 1847 ... from the office of Govt. India 28 May 1847 Para 4 directing that Heads of Offices are authorized to grant leave of absence on ... not exceeding 30 days in any year

Standard Weights & Measures

21 15

PROCLAMATION.

Fort St. George, October 16, 1846.

THE Governor in Council hereby notifies that, on and after the 1st of January 1847, the Weights and Measures herein particularized shall alone be used in the Revenue, Commissariat and other Public Departments throughout the Presidency of Fort St. George, Madras, and that all the Public Accounts shall be kept therein, duly authenticated Standards having been furnished to the several heads of Departments throughout the said Presidency for this purpose.

TABLE *of Madras Weights, shewing the equivalents in Avoirdupois and Troy Weights.*

Madras Weights.	Avoirdupois.			Troy.		
	lbs.	oz.	drs.	lbs.	oz.	drs.
1 Tola ..	0	0	6.5829	0	0	7
3 Tolas =1 Pollum..	0	1	3.7484	0	1	2
40 Pollums=1 Viss ..	3	1	5.9424	3	9	0
8 Viss =1 Maund ..	24	10	15.5424	30	0	0

TABLE *of Madras Measures, shewing their exact dimensions as well as those suited to practice.*

Madras Measures.	Depth and diameter inside in inches and tenths.		Size for practice. Diameter in inches and tenths.		Depth in inches and tenths.		Cubic capacity in cubic inches.	Weight of rain water contained by each measure, the water being at 80° of Farenheit's thermometer in Avoirdupois.			
	Cylindric		Square					lbs.	oz.	drs.	grs.
Ollock	2.	5154	2.	6	2.	4	12½	0	7	3	6
½ do	1.	9965	2.	0	2.	0	6¼	0	3	9	17
¼ do	1.	5846	1.	6	1.	6	3⅛	0	1	12	22
8 Ollocks =1 Measure (Puddy)	5.	0308	5.	0	5.	1	100	3	9	9	20
4 do =½ do	3.	9930	4.	0	4.	0	50	1	12	12	23
2 do =¼ do	3.	1692	3.	2	3.	1	25	0	14	6	12
8 Measures=1 Merkall........	10.	0616	10.	3	9.	6	800	28	12	13	22
4 do =½ do	7.	9859	8.	2	7.	6	400	14	6	6	24
2 do =¼ do	6.	3384	6.	3	6.	4	200	7	3	3	13
5 Merkalls=1 Parrah	17.	2050	20. × 20 Cylindric		... × 10		4000	144	0	5	0

Published by order of the Governor in Council.

R. G. CLARKE, *Dy. Secretary to Govt.*

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 9th September 1846.

The subjoined Notification from the Government of Bombay specifies the dates on which the Mail Packets to Suez are to be despatched, during the ensuing season.

C. P. BROWN, *Post Master General.*

NOTIFICATION.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the Monthly Mail Packets to Suez during the ensuing season, will be despatched on the 1st of each month, from October to May inclusive; and the intermediate Mail Packet to Aden on the 15th of each month, from October to April inclusive.

When the 1st or the 15th of a month happens to be Sunday, the Mail will be despatched on the 2d or the 16th.

By order, &c.

(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1846.

Per Steamer from Madras.

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 19th October 1846.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the Steamer "Precursor" is expected to arrive at Madras on her voyage from Calcutta to Suez on the 13th November, and that a Packet will be kept open for the reception of letters for transmission by her to Europe, under the rules published in the Notification from this Department dated 16th June 1845.

It is also notified, that Packets are kept open at this Office for the reception of letters for transmission to Penang, Malacca, Singapoor, Hong Kong, China, &c. by the Steamer "Precursor" to Point de Galle, for despatch thence to their respective destinations, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Vessel "Lady Mary Wood."

C. P. BROWN, *Post Master General.*

Fort St. George, General Post Office, 15th October 1846.

Notice is hereby given that, owing to the uncertain state of the weather and the heavy rain already fallen which materially impedes the progress of the runners, the latest safe date for the despatch of Overland letters hence to Bombay for transmission to Suez by the Steamer, which is to leave Bombay on the 2d November next, is altered from Saturday the 24th, to Friday the 23d instant. C. P. BROWN, *Post Master General.*

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *20th October* 1846.

No. 235 of 1846.—The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions.

36th Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Thomas Dyer Thiselton Dyer to be Captain, and Senior Ensign Talbot Henry Vincent Shortland to be Lieutenant, vice Blake deceased; date of commissions 5th October 1846.

41st Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Ensign Aubone Stewart Surtees to be Lieutenant, vice Holmes deceased; date of commission 10th October 1846.

The G. O. G. of the 16th October 1846, No. 234, granting leave of absence to Major General Leslie, K. H. Commanding Malabar and Canara, under the provisions of G. O. G. 23d May 1845, No. 93, is cancelled—and leave is granted to that Officer to proceed to Bombay on urgent private affairs, for 30 days from the date of embarkation, under the General Rules of the Service.

Captain C. R. Hobart of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, who arrived at Bombay on the 10th September 1846, has returned to his duty by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

The extended leave of absence on medical certificate, granted in G. O. G. No. 148 dated the 30th June 1846, to Captain H. B. Blogg of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, is further extended to the 31st January 1847, to enable him to join his Regiment.

Captain F. C. Bishop of the 36th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales on medical certificate, with leave of absence until the 15th October 1848.

Lieutenant H. T. Campbell of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to the Eastern Coast and to Sea on medical certificate, with leave of absence until the 1st October 1847.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to return to Europe on medical certificate.

Lieutenant C. G. Cottell of the 45th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign D. A. McNeill of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

In the Public Department under date the 17th instant, Captain R. Gill of the 44th Regiment Native Infantry, employed in taking drawings of the Architectural and Pictorial remains in the Caves of Adjunta, was permitted to proceed to Bombay on private affairs, for one month from the 10th December next; and the leave of that Officer notified in G. O. G. 1st September 1846, No. 204, was cancelled.

In the Revenue Department under this date, Assistant Surgeon H. T. W. Harper has been appointed Zillah Surgeon of Ganjam.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *20th October* 1846.

No. 236 of 1846.—With reference to the 4th Para. of the G. O. G. No. 157, dated 18th September 1843, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the amount of all unclaimed Prize Monies, instead of being deposited only in the General Treasury of Fort Saint George, will also be deposited in the Treasuries of Division Military Paymasters agreeably to the tenor of the G. O. G. No. 164 dated 26th August 1845, of which Registers of Deposits should be transmitted to the Accountant General by Division Paymasters.

Whenever claims are prepared for such unclaimed Prize Monies by Commanding or Staff Officers of Corps or Stations, a Bill agreeably to form laid down in G. O. G. last mentioned should be transmitted to the Secretary to Government in the Military Department, which, when sanctioned, will be transmitted by that Officer to the Accountant General, to be passed for payment by the Division Paymaster in whose range the applicant may reside, and when paid, Register of such payments should be transmitted to the Accountant General.

FORT ST. GEORGE, *20th October* 1846.

No. 237 of 1846.—The following General Order by the Government of Bombay, is republished at this Presidency.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 6th October 1846.

No. 633 of 1846.—The leave to proceed to Hyderabad on private affairs, granted in Government General Order No. 378, under date the 29th May last, to Lieutenant F. P. Drury of the 20th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is extended from the 15th to 30th Instant, to enable that Officer to rejoin his Regiment.

By order, &c.

(Sd.) [illegible] MELVILL, Lt.-Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

C. A. BROWNE, Lt. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

General Orders by His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Adjutant General's Office: Fort St. George, 16th October 1846.

No. 61.—1. The Commander in Chief directs it to be notified, under a recent decision of Government, that Pensions granted to *Widows* from "*Clive's Fund*" terminate *finally* on remarriage, which cancels all claim to reversion to the Pension previously drawn in right of their *former* deceased Husbands.

2. Should the second Husband have been an European Officer or Soldier in the Company's

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

FORT ST. GEORGE, 17*th April* 1849.

No. 71 of 1849.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council directs the publication of the following Rules, in supersession of paras 34 to 42 of Section I of the Regulations for the Quarter Master General's Department.

CANTONMENTS—GRANTS OF LAND.

1. The Quarter Master General of the Army, under the authority of the Commander in Chief, will make all arrangements connected with the formation and conservation of Cantonments, and all correspondence on such subjects will pass through him.

2. The limits of every Military Cantonment shall be marked by boundary stones, or in some other equally permanent manner.

3. A Plan of every Cantonment so marked, will be kept in the Quarter Master General's Office, where it will be duly registered.

4. Officers Commanding Divisions of the Army, or in charge of Cantonments, shall not permit dwelling houses, churches, or such like buildings to be erected within the limits of a Military Station, until they shall have obtained the sanction of Government.

5. The preservation of cleanliness is of the first importance; and to this end, the encroachment of huts or shops, temporary or otherwise, is to be particularly prevented.—Any person erecting such buildings on Government land, without having first obtained the permission of the local authority for so doing, shall be liable to have them demolished; and he will be required to remove the Materials at his own cost.

6. All persons holding Land within Military Cantonments are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises; free from obstruction; to remove all causes of malaria; to keep their hedges cut to four feet in height from the level of the road; branches of trees within their premises to be lopped off to the height of six feet—to discontinue the use of the prickly pear and aloe as a hedge, and to destroy them by burning wherever existing.

7. In addition to the full establishment of Barrack Attendants allowed at the undermentioned Stations, and independently of the Carts employed under Superintending Engineers, the following number of Scavenger's Carts will be kept up by the Commissariat Department as a permanent Establishment.

Bangalore	Carts	15
Bellary	,,	5
Cannanore	,,	4*
Fort Saint George	,,	3
Masulipatam	,,	5*
Nagpore	,,	15
Palaverem	,,	2
Poonamallee	,,	1*
Saint Thomas' Mount	,,	2
Secunderabad	,,	12
Trichinopoly	,,	7
Vellore	,,	4

8. Applications for Grants of land by Europeans or Natives, within the limits of Fortresses, Military Cantonments, and Stations, will be made in the first instance to the Officer Commanding the Station; according to the following form.

To

THE OFFICER COMMANDING

(Station)

SIR,

I request you will have the goodness to take the necessary steps for my obtaining a Government Grant for the Ground herein described.

Situation of the Ground.	Since when enclosed.	Title under which it is held and whether the property of Government or of Individuals.	Extent of the Ground.			Nature of the Soil.	How laid out, and whether buildings upon it.	Bounded on the			
			Cawnies.	Grounds.	Square feet.			North by	South by	East by	West by

(Here enter Certificate of the Commanding Officer of the Station that the Ground does not interfere with any Parade or Military work.)

I am,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,

9. Having satisfied himself that there is no objection in a Military point of view to the occupation of the Ground by the applicant, as also of it's not encroaching on or interfering with any Public Road, Parade, or Military work;—he will ascertain from the Collector of the District how the land, if the property of Government, is entered in his accounts; and what rent has hitherto been assessed on it;—he will then submit the Collector's reply, and a sketch shewing the boundaries of the Ground and it's vicinity, accompanied by the application previously made to him, through the Officer Commanding the Division, or Force, to the Quarter Master General of the Army, by whom it will be submitted for the consideration of the Com-

* To be available for the Commissariat when not required for Barracks.

mander in Chief; and if approved of by him, it will be laid before Government. In the event of it's being sanctioned, the Resolution of Government will be communicated to the Quarter Master General and the Military Board, and by the latter a lease containing the following conditions will be prepared.

I. The Grant to be allowed for fifty years.

II. The lease to be renewable at the end of every ten years by endorsement, for which purpose it is to be forwarded through the Quarter Master General to the Military Board, in whose Office every such endorsement will be registered.

III. Payment of a yearly ground rent as per Collector's valuation.

N. B.—In the Tenasserim Provinces, this yearly payment is levied by the Authorities at Moulmein; under the denomination either of Quit rent or House tax.

IV. No grant or lease of the premises to be assigned, by the applicant, to any person not under the license or protection of the Company.

V. To do nothing to the premises which shall occasion annoyance to the Company or their Tenants.

VI. The rent of all buildings erected on the premises to be limited to 15 per cent of their bonâ fide value. This value to be determined by the Engineer of the Division.

VII. If the Government needs the land and buildings at any time, they are to be surrendered.

VIII. The Government in this case to pay the value of the buildings, which is to be determined by the Engineer of the Division.

IX. If dissatisfied with this value, the same to be fixed by the Government.

X. The observance of all these stipulations, to entitle the applicant to the land for the time prescribed without let or hindrance.

10. The grant in perpetuity of any piece of Ground within the precincts of any Fort or Cantonment, shall not hereafter be accorded to any Individual.

11. It is of course sufficient to reject any application for Ground, if it be ascertained that to grant it would interfere with the public convenience in any manner whatever.

12. With respect to land not the property of Government, within Fortresses or Cantonments; application shall be made through the Collector and Board of Revenue to Government; a Certificate from the Commanding Officer being at the same time produced to the effect that the occupation of the land in the manner proposed is free from objection in a Military point of view.

13. All Grants of land made by Government under the above provisions shall be entered in the Office of the Register of Government Grants, who is to return them without delay, with his countersignature attached in acknowledgement of their having been recorded in his Office. No charge is to be made for this duty.

14. The proportion of land allowed to Officers of the Army requiring it, is as follows:

Field Officers......	22,500 square yards.
Captains...........	12,000 do
Subalterns	7,000 do

15. Although the above is to be considered the usual scale, yet as it may occasionally happen that from the inequality of ground, or other local causes, there may be no objection to an extension of the scale; in all such cases the Quarter Master General shall notify the same to Government when forwarding the applications for Grants.

16. All Officers who may be desirous of disposing of their houses, erected on ground leased out to them under the foregoing Regulations, shall apply to the Quarter Master General for permission to do so; specifying the person who may wish to purchase their property.

17. Officers occupying houses built upon ground for which a Grant has been made, considering that they are overcharged for rent, are at liberty to apply to the Officer Commanding the Division for a House Board; should the Board be of the same opinion, the Engineer of the Division will be called on to prepare an Estimate of the value of the house or buildings agreeably to the terms of the Grant.

18. As no rules can be framed for making this Estimate, the Engineer will be guided by his own judgment and experience when taking into consideration the valuation of the materials composing each building, its state of repair, accommodation, and general convenience.

19. Should the rent charged be found to exceed 15 per cent of the bonâ fide value of the buildings, it shall be reduced to that standard. It is to be understood that this per centage includes the cost of all annual and necessary repairs, &c. which the house owner is bound to make. The Proceedings of the Board and Estimate of the Engineer will be forwarded through the channel above prescribed, to the Quarter Master General, and eventually if necessary, to Government.

20. In the event of the house owner refusing to lower his rent according to the terms of his lease, he will be liable to have it cancelled; or should he decline to make the repairs required, the tenant will be at liberty to make them himself, deducting the cost from the rent.

21. In the case of parties possessing buildings on land for which no Grant has been issued, the above stipulations are equally binding—but should they refuse to conform to them, they will be obliged to have the buildings removed from off the Ground, within six months from the date of the receipt of the order to do so.

22. The above rules are to be considered applicable to all Military Stations under this Presidency, the Neilgherry Hills excepted.

23. Servants of the Honorable Company are absolutely prohibited from holding lands for farming purposes under any circumstances whatever, whether or not the parties are personally engaged in their management, or whether the lands are situated in the district in which the Proprietors have Civil authority, or otherwise; and irrespective of the consideration that such possessions are not detrimental to the Public Interest.

24. Officers of the Invalid Establishment are exempt from this restriction.

25. The prohibition refers to lands both in the Company's Territories and in the Territories of Native States.

Rules for the better management of Boats & Cattamarans - Published with the Fort St George Gazette of the 30 Ap/47

Recd with a letter from Marine Board 13 May 1847

Para 373

23.

Fort St. George, April 23, 1847.

THE following Rules for the better management and control of Boats and Catmarams used for hire at the Outports under the Madras Presidency, hereafter mentioned, are published for general information.

No person to use a Boat, Canoe or Catmaram for goods or passengers unless he has received a License, and registered the Boat. Fine for infraction.

I. No person either as Owner or Servant shall use any Boat, Canoe or Catmaram to carry goods or passengers to or from any Ship or Vessel at the port unless such person shall have previously received a License; and unless the Boat, Canoe or Catmaram which such person shall so use has been registered as hereinafter mentioned. And in case any person who has not received such License shall use any Boat, Canoe or Catmaram for the aforesaid purpose, or such Boat, Canoe or Catmaram shall not have been so registered, such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months, and the Boat, Canoe or Catmaram shall be liable to confiscation on conviction before a Justice of the Peace.—This rule is not to be considered as interfering with Ships's Boats or Pleasure Boats taking off or landing passengers and their baggage, or Ship's stores, all of which however must be embarked or debarked within the limits assigned by the proper authorities, in default of which a fine will be imposed under Clause X. The right of withdrawing this indulgence will be vested in the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs should it appear that the interests of Government require it.

Pleasure Boats and Ship's Boats allowed to take passengers, their baggage and Ship's stores.

The Master Attendant, Collector of Sea Customs, or Deputy to grant license.

II. The Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs or Deputy on being satisfied that a Boat, Canoe or Catmaram is seaworthy and fit for the service of the port will on application of the Owner or Owners, who must first subscribe to a declaration in writing, that he or they fully understand these Rules, grant a License to such Owner to use the Boat, Canoe or Catmaram for the aforesaid purposes—such License (if a Boat or Canoe) expressing its dimensions, and the number of the Crew; as well as the number of passengers and quantity of cargo it is to be permitted to carry. And to enable the Registering Officer to grant a correct License he shall survey or cause to be surveyed any such Boat or Canoe in presence of the Owner or any person deputed by him, the fee for such survey being as follows:

Fees for registry.

				R. A. P.
Boats or Canoes carrying	8 to 10	tons and upwards	..	5 0 0
" "	6 " 8	"	..	4 0 0
" "	4 " 6	"	..	3 0 0
" "	2 " 4	"	..	2 0 0
" "	1 " 2	"	..	1 8 0
" "	0 " 1	"	..	1 0 0
Catmarams			..	0 8 0

On property in a Boat, &c. being transferred, notification to be made in License.

III. And as often as the property in such Boat, Canoe or Catmaram shall be transferred, the Owner must produce his License to the Registering Officer that the requisite alteration may be made, the new Owner subscribing to a similar declaration respecting his comprehension of these Rules. In wilful neglect or default of which notice of change of Ownership for the space of six days after such may have taken place, the original Owner shall forfeit a sum not exceeding (25) twenty-five Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (6) six weeks on conviction before a Justice of the Peace.

Penalty for infraction.

The number specified in the License to be painted on the Boat.

IV. Every Owner shall paint in black English figures not less than six inches in length upon a white ground, on a conspicuous part of the bow on one side, and of the quarter on the other, the number mentioned in the Register and License of his Boat. And if any person shall fraudulently paint or cause to be painted, or counterfeited upon any Boat or Canoe not having been duly registered any such figures, every such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (100) one hundred Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a term not exceeding (6) six months on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, and every such Boat or Canoe shall be confiscated.

Penalty for fraudulently painting a number.

Number to be cut or branded on Boat.

V. For the better prevention of fraud and omission in painting the figures above provided to be used, the Registering Officer shall cause the number to be cut or branded in the most common native character in some part of every Boat, Canoe or Catmarum on its being registered: and if the Owner should refuse to keep cut, branded or painted the figures assigned, or should hide or obliterate them, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months on conviction before a Justice of the Peace. And if any person not being an Owner, shall be guilty of or shall assist in altering or erasing any such figures, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months on conviction before a Justice of the Peace. All numbers painted or branded on a Boat, Canoe or Catmaram are to be effaced by the Registering Officer on the License being withdrawn.

Penalty for not keeping number cut, branded or painted.

Such numbers to be effaced by Registering Officer on withdrawal of License.

VI. All men employed as Tindals or Boatmen shall be registered in the Office of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, or his Deputy, and no others shall be allowed to ply in Registered Cargo Boats, Canoes or Catmarams unless on emergency and with the permission of the Registering Officer. Any offence against this Rule will subject the Owner to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees or in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (14) fourteen days on conviction before a Magistrate or Justice of the Peace, for each man so engaged in his Boat; and the Lascars so employing themselves will forfeit all title to hire.

All men employed in licensed Boats to be registered.

Penalty for employing others.

Men so employed to forfeit hire.

VII. All Boats, Canoes or Catmarams must be manned with such number of Crew as may be determined on by the Registering Officer and noted in the License: and any Owner allowing his Boat, Canoe or Catmaram to ply without the requisite complement of men will be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of (50) fifty Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months on conviction before a Justice of the Peace. And all Boats, Canoes or Catmarams must carry such number of passengers and quantity of goods as shall be expressed in the License; a refusal to take which will subject the Owner to loss of hire, and suspension of License if considered necessary.

All Boats to be manned as specified in License.

Penalty for infraction.

All Boats to carry goods and passengers as specified in License.

Penalty for refusal.

VIII. If any Boat, Canoe or Catmaram be loaded with passengers or cargo beyond what is specified in the License, the Tindal of such Craft shall be liable to a fine not exceeding (5) five rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (8) eight days, and the Owner of the Boat to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, for every surplus passenger and candy of goods. And every other person who shall be guilty, either as principal or accessary, of the like offence, after having been duly warned by the Tindal or Owner, shall be liable, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace, to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for every surplus passenger and candy of goods.

Penalty for overloading Boat &c.

IX. All Owners of Licensed Boats, Canoes and Catmarams must conform to the Rules laid down by the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs for regulating the hours between which they are to ply to and from the shore, who shall be at liberty to prevent any such Craft from leaving the shore when in his judgment danger would be incurred by so doing and in case any Tindal offend against this clause, he shall forfeit all hire, and the Owner be subject to suspension of License.

Boats to ply within such hours as the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs shall direct.

Penalty for infraction.

X. All Owners of Licensed Boats, Canoes or Catmarams shall submit their Boats when called upon to do so to the inspection of the Registering Officer, or any person duly authorized by him who is empowered to order such repairs to the Boats as in his judgment are required to render the Establishment efficient. Any Owner refusing to attend to such orders shall be subject to suspension of his License; and if such refusal be continued beyond one month, to an entire withdrawal of the License.

Boats to be submitted for the inspection of the Registering Officer.

Penalty for refusal.

XI. All goods are to be landed or shipped off from within certain limits that may be pointed out by the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs and any person engaged in shipping off or landing goods without such limits, unless the sanction of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs shall have been previously obtained, will be liable to a fine not exceeding (50) fifty Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three months on conviction before a Justice of the Peace.

Goods to be landed or shipped within certain limits.

Penalty for infraction.

XII. All Owners of Licensed Boats, Canoes and Catmarams shall under penalty of having their Licenses withdrawn be subject to the control of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, and shall submit to such Rules as he,

Owners to be subject to the control of the Master At-

tendant or Collector of Sea Customs. under the approval of the Collector of the District, shall think fit to impose, and the nature of the services required of them shall demand.

Rate of hire to be determined by local authorities.

Penalty for demanding excess.

XIII. The rate of hire will also be determined by the proper local autherities; and if any Owner or person deputed by him shall demand a rate beyond that sanctioned, he shall on conviction before a Justice of the Peace be liable to a fine not exceeding (10) ten Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for each offence, together with the forfeit of the amount of such hire.

Penalty for Owners, &c. refusing to let or hire Boats &c. without satisfactory reason.

XIV. Any Owner of a Licensed Boat, Canoe or Catmaram or person deputed by him refusing to let on hire such Boat or Catmaram without assigning reasonable and satisfactory cause for such refusal, shall be liable on conviction before a Justice of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding (10) ten Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days for a first offence, and (30) thirty Rupees for a second with withdrawal of License.

Boatmen punishable for neglect or desertion.

XV. And if any Boatman serving in any such Licensed Boat or Catmaram shall by wilful neglect or desertion of his duty cause any impediment to the service of such Boat, he shall be liable on conviction before a Justice of the Peace to a penalty not exceeding (10) ten Rupees or imprisonment for a term not exceeding (16) sixteen days, or to receive corporal punishment not exceeding (3) three dozen lashes for a first offence; and for a second, or if in either case life may have been endangered he shall be liable on conviction to have the punishment increased to commitment to hard labour for a term not exceeding (6) six months, according as in the opinion of the Magistrate or Justice of the Peace before whom he is cited, the nature of the offence should warrant.

Penalty for Owners or others shipping or landing cargo without permission.

XVI. If any Owner or person deputed by him shall be guilty of taking off or landing cargo without having previously received the permission of the Master Attendant or Collector of Sea Customs, he shall on conviction before a Justice of the Peace be liable to a fine not exceeding [illegible] [illegible] Rupees or in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding (3) three mouths.

Boats liable to be searched.

XVII. The Master Attendant, Collector of Sea Customs and all Justices of the Peace or such persons as they shall duly authorize for that purpose, shall be empowered to search all parts of any Boat, Canoe or Catmaram for prohibited, uncustomed or smuggled goods: and to examine into all packages, boxes or baggage of whatever description in such Boat or landed therefrom, provided he shall have good reason to suppose that smuggled or prohibited goods are contained in such package, box or baggage. And if any person shall resist or impede such lawful search he shall be liable, according to the circumstances of the case and the quality of the party offending, on conviction before a Justice of the Peace to a fine not exceeding (100) one hundred Rupees or to imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding (6) six months.

Penalty for resisting or impeding such search.

The following are the Outports under the Madras Presidency at which the foregoing Rules will be enforced.

Mangalore,	Negore,
Tellicherry,	Cuddalore,
Cochin,	Masulipatam,
Tuticoreen,	Coringa,
Paumben,	Vizagapatam,
Negapatam,	Bimlipatam.

Form No. 1.

REGISTER shewing the Names, Place of Residence and Occupation of Boat Owners employed in the Port of

No. of the Boat.	Names of the Owners.	Place of Residence.	Occupation.	Remarks

Form No. 2.

REGISTER shewing the Names, &c. of Lascars employed in the Cargo Boats, Canoes or Catmarams at the Port of

Date of Registry.	No. of Ticket.	Names.	Age. Y. M.	Place of Residence	Occupation.	Remarks

Form No. 3.

LICENSE granted to Owner of the undermentioned Boat (Canoe or Catmaram) measuring feet in length feet in breadth and in depth, to carry Goods, Passengers or Letters to the extent specified below to and from the Shipping at or off the Port of under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the Rules sanctioned by Government under date the

Date of Registry.	Name and Number of Boat, Canoe or Catmaram.	Quantity of Cargo.	Number of Passengers without Cargo.	No. of Lascars.	Rig.	When built and where.	When repaired last and in what condition.	Remarks.

Signature of Collr. of the District. Signature of Mr. Attdt. Collr. S. C. or Dept.

Form No. 4.

BOAT LASCAR REGISTER TICKET.

No.

Granted to Tindal or Lascar at the Master Attendant's or Collector of Sea Customs Office, this day of

Date of Register.	Name.	Age. Y. M.	Occupation.	Place of residence	No. of Ticket.	Remarks

Signature of Collr. of District. Signature of Mr. Attdt. Collr. S. C. or Dept.

Form No. 5.

FORM of Declaration to be made by the Owner on registering a Boat, Canoe or Catmaram.

I Owner of Boat (Canoe or Catmaram) No. do hereby declare that I fully understand the Government Rules and Regulations for the better management of Cargo Boats and Crews, and am willing to abide thereby.

(Signature).

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

H. C. MONTGOMERY, *Secretary to Govt.*

Rules for Controlling the Pilots & Pilotage at Paumben with form of License

Rec with a letter from Govern[ment] 16 Dec 1848 Vide Fort St George Gazette 15 Dec 1848 Page 1344

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(67)

Fort St. George, December 6, 1848.

Rules for controlling the Pilots and pilotage at the port of Paumben.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, having resolved to abolish the existing system of pilotage at the port of Paumben and, in order to provide for the rendering of those services which have hitherto been performed by the Pilots attached to the Government establishment, to grant Licenses to a sufficient number of duly qualified persons, authorising them (under certain restrictions) to pilot vessels through the Channel, hath ordered and directed that the following regulations shall be binding and conclusive, not only upon the Pilots who may be so licensed, but also upon the Masters and Tindals of all vessels or dhonies frequenting that port, or passing through the Channel: and all applicants for License are expressly required to take notice that, by accepting such License, they subject themselves to the control, and (in the event of a dereliction of duty) to the infliction of the penalties that are hereinafter mentioned.

Rule 1. The Licenses to be granted shall be in the form annexed marked A, and the Officer who shall possess due authority to grant such Licenses, shall be the Collector of Madura for the time being.

Rule 2. All licensed Pilots shall be subject to the control, and be bound to obey all orders issued by the Government Head Pilot in connection with their duties of pilotage, in default of which their Licenses will be suspended or withdrawn altogether, as the nature of the case may seem to require, by the authority granting them.

Rule 3. No License, except to those already on Government salaries, will be granted until the applicant has proved himself on examination before such Committee as may be from time to time appointed, fully competent to undertake the charge of piloting a vessel through the Channels; and applicants must have served two years as Boatmen or otherwise engaged afloat in the Channels with a licensed Pilot, before they can demand to be examined.

Rule 4. The examining Committee will be at present composed of

The Officer in charge of Operations for the time being.
The Government Head Pilot.
The two Senior Native Pilots.

The President to have a casting vote in passing a Candidate, who on being declared qualified shall be entitled to a Certificate in the form marked B.

Rule 5. The number of licensed Pilots shall in the first instance consist of (9) nine, subject to be increased should it hereafter be found necessary or deemed expedient, upon obtaining the previous sanction of Government.

Rule 6. Each Pilot before receiving his License shall provide himself with a Canoe, which shall be manned with a crew of at least (4) four men, to be used for the purpose of laying out anchors and running out a warp for such vessel as may be placed under his charge, should warping be found necessary; and for which duty no charge in excess of the usual pilotage shall be made.

Rule 7. Every Pilot who shall be so licensed shall wear a badge on his right arm, with "Licensed Pilot," and his respective number engraved thereon.

Rule 8. The first Pilot that boards a dhoney or vessel shall in all cases be entitled to its pilotage.

Rule 9. The authorised amount to be charged by way of pilotage for a Native craft or dhoney (whatever may be it's size) shall be at and after the rate of nine pice per ton according to usual admeasurement; and the amount of pilotage for a square or European rigged vessel (whatever may be it's burthen) shall be at and after the rate of one anna per ton according to such usual admeasurement: one fourth of which said amounts shall be paid to the Pilot who has taken the vessel through. This charge shall be leviable whether a licensed Pilot be employed or not: it being the intention of these Rules to provide for the discharge of the duties of pilotage by competent persons.

Rule 10. Licensed Pilots will receive their regulated share of pilotage from the Sea Custom Chokedar, on their presenting a Certificate from the Government Head Pilot shewing the vessels for which they are entitled to receive payment.

Rule 11. The Master or Tindal of every vessel or dhoney, prior to his vessel being taken thro' the Channels must deliver his Port Clearance with the necessary sum for the liquidation of his anchorage and pilot dues, to the Pilot having the charge of any such vessel or dhoney, whose duty it will be to bring both the Port Clearance and the dues to the Custom House at Paumben, and who will in all cases be held responsible for this Rule being strictly complied with.

Rule 12. In the event of extra men being required to warp a vessel thro' the Channel, they shall be supplied by the Pilot for the time being in charge of such vesel; and the hire for each man shall be (3) three annas a trip if the duty be performed in one tide; but if such duty be not completed in that period, the hire of each man shall be (4) four annas for (8) eight hours work.

Rule 13. All vessels before passing the Channels are to be lightened to such draught as the Pilot in charge may consider requisite; and should the Master or Tindal entertain any doubt as to its necessity, appeal is to be made to the Government Head Pilot, whose decision shall be final.

Rule 14. Any Pilot grounding the vessel, of which he may for the time being be placed in charge, either through carelessness or from the want of proper precaution, shall be liable, on the report of the Government Head Pilot, to the suspension or total deprivation of his License, at the discretion of the granting authority.

Rule 15. Any Pilot insisting on the discharge of more cargo than in the estimation of the Government Head Pilot is necessary for the safety of a vessel passing through the Channels, or otherwise behaving in an improper and irregular manner in the execution of his duty, will subject himself to a fine not exceeding (20) twenty Rupees, at the discretion of the Officer in charge of the Pilot Department, for a first offence; or in default of payment, to suspension of License. Repeated misconduct will be visited by further suspension or total deprivation of License at the discretion of the granting authority.

A.

Form of License.

A. B. a inhabitant residing at Paumben on the Island of Ramisseram, being proved a duly qualified Pilot, and to be thoroughly acquainted with the Channels at Paumben, is hereby licensed by the Right Honorable the Governor in Council of Fort Saint George, to act in that capacity at the aforesaid port of Paumben. Dated this day of

Collector of Madura.

Scale of charges for Pilotage through the Paumben Channels.

Square rigged vessels	1 anna per ton.
Dhonies and other Native craft	9 pice per ton.
Hire of warp	1 rupee.
Hire of grapnel	1 rupee.
Extra men for one tide	each 3 annas.
Do if for a longer period for every 8 hours work	each 4 annas.

B.

This is to certify that has been examined by us touching his knowledge of the Channels and currents of Paumben, and we find that he is fully competent to undertake the duties of a Pilot for the port and passages thereto adjoining.

Signatures
——— Officer in charge of Operations.
——— Head Government Pilot.
——— Senior Native Pilot.
——— Second Senior Native Pilot.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

J. F. Thomas, *Chief Secretary.*

Fort St. George, May 28th

...ns to the families of de-
...ceased Subscribers to the late
...the ... Pension Fund.
2° to the families of deceased
Servants unconnected with the
late ... Pension Fund.
3° to Superannuated Servants.

25

The ... the Governor in Council hereby directs, that the usual annual Returns of all Public Officers paying the Pensions, noted in the margin, which have hitherto been furnished to Government in the form prescribed, as published in the Official Gazette, shall in future, commencing with those for the official year ending 30th of April 1847, be furnished to the Civil Auditor in lieu of the Returns of those Pensions hitherto furnished to that Officer — which will be now discontinued and that the Returns shall contain a specific Statement, from the paying Officer, of the following particulars in respect of each incumbent on such Return viz.

That the Pensioner is alive, and upon careful muster and due enquiry has been identified, and in respect of those incumbents whose stipends are granted conditionally — until marriage or the attainment of a specified age, or employment in the Public Service, or other condition &c shall also be certified.

That the circumstances ... ...

... was originally granted.

By order of the Most Noble the Govr in C...

Signed/ J. F. Thomas Chief Secy

Fort St George May 28th 1847.

The Most Noble the Governor in Council ... resolves, that the terms of the Notification ... date the 2d November 1841, published in the Fort St George Gazette of the 5th November 1841, offering certain rewards for the earliest communication of the occurrence of casualties among Carnatic Pensioners which may not have been reported within three months from the date of occurrence, shall be also applicable to the communication of the occurrences of marriage, entertainment in the Public Service, or the Promotion in life in any other manner of parties whose stipends would be affected by the occurrence of such events.

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

Signed/ J. F. Thomas

Chief Secretary.

Additional Rules for the Management & Control of Emigrant Ships

2 26

FORT ST. GEORGE, *December* 24, 1847.

The following Rules and Regulations for the management and controul of Emigrant Ships, with Additional Rules, are published for general information.

Fort St. George, March 17, 1846.

RULES *and* REGULATIONS *for the management and controul of Emigrant Ships from the several Ports within the Presidency of Fort St George, proceeding to Ceylon, the Tenasserim Coast, or the Straits of Malacca.*

1. No Native Vessel or Dhoney shall be permitted to carry Passengers from any port within the Presidency of Fort St. George, to Ceylon, the Tenasserim Coast, or the Straits of Malacca, in a proportion larger than one to every four tons, without a License or Pass.

2. Such License or Pass shall describe the Vessel, her tonnage and rig, also the name of the Owner, Commander or Nacodah, the number of her Crew, her state of efficiency, &c.

3. No Native Vessel or Dhoney shall be permitted to carry from Madras or any one port within this Presidency to Chittagong or Moulmein, or any part of the Coast of Tenasserim, or to either of the ports in the Straits of Malacca more than one Passenger (whether European, Indo Briton or Native) to every three tons of her burthen, therefore a Vessel of 180 tons burthen should not take beyond sixty Passengers and so forth.

4. No Native Vessel or Dhoney sailing from any port within this Presidency to any part of Ceylon shall exceed in the number of Passengers, to and fro, more in proportion to their respective tonnage (whether European, Indo Briton or Native) than one person to each ton. Thus a Vessel of 180 tons might carry 180 Passengers.

5. All such Vessels when bound from each and all the ports to the Southward of Madras, to Chittagong, Moulmein and the Coast of Tenasserim during the S. W. Monsoon must be provided with 35 days stock of water, allowing each person one gallon per day; and the Commander or Nacodah must declare in writing that an ample supply of wholesome provisions is provided for the subsistence of the Passengers. All such Vessels bound to Penang or to either of the ports within the Straits of Malacca should be supplied with 40 days water.

6. All such Vessels when bound from Madras, and from ports to the Northward of Madras, to Chittagong, Moulmein or any port on the Coast of Tenasserim, must be provided with 30 days stock of water allowing each person one gallon per day; and such Vessels and from such ports if bound to Penang, or any parts within the Straits of Malacca, should be supplied with 35 days water.

7. All such Vessels bound from Madras or the ports to the North of Madras, to Chittagong, Moulmein or any port on the Tenasserim Coast during the N. E. Monsoon to be provided with 60 days water and provisions, allowing one gallon of water per day for each individual on board.

8. All such Vessels bound from any port within the Madras Presidency to Ceylon, to be provided with provisions and water in sufficient quantity as may seem adequate for the voyage. The amount to be determined by the Officer appointed by Government to controul the system of Emigration.

9. All Native Vessels or Dhonies carrying Passengers from any part of the Coast of India within this Presidency, to the Tenasserim Coast, Penang or the Straits of Malacca must have a space allotted under hatches which will afford shelter to the Passengers in the event of any occurrence of wet or bad weather during the passage.

ADDITIONAL RULES.

1. No Master or Tindal of a Vessel will be allowed to embark Passengers under the above rules from any ports or places not mentioned in the List published under date the 13th September* 1844 as the ports at which merchandise is permitted to be shipped and landed, and the Collectors of Maritime Districts are requested to issue instructions accordingly to the Native Officers in charge of Sea Customs at the out ports.

* Page 745.

2. Every Master or Tindal of a Vessel carrying Passengers as above contemplated, shall sign and deliver in duplicate to the Master Attendant, or where there is no such authority, to the principal Officer of Customs, a List made out according to the Form annexed below, of all Passengers to be conveyed on such Vessel; and such Officer, after satisfying himself of the correctness of the same, and that the number does not exceed that authorised by the above regulations, shall countersign and return one such List to the Master or Tindal; and shall withhold the Port Clearance till the said List has been duly signed and delivered. And should any additional Passengers engage to proceed by such a Vessel after such List may have been countersigned and the Port Clearance granted, the Master or Tindal is at liberty to insert their names on the original List, obtaining the countersignature of the controlling authority as before, whose duty it will be to see that the number specified in the above rules is not exceeded. And the Officer in charge of Sea Customs is authorised to withhold the Port Clearance till he has ascertained either personally, or thro' the Master Attendant, where such Officer is stationed, that the above rule has been complied with.

3. And should a Vessel not actually put to Sea and proceed on her voyage on the day specified in the List above referred to, the Master or Tindal or Supercargo of such Vessel shall be required to victual all the Passengers who may have actually embarked, and continue to do so, till the day of departure, provided such delay is not occasioned by stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance. And should such Master or Tindal or Supercargo refuse to victual such Passengers, the Collector or Officer acting under his authority is empowered to deprive such Vessel of her License for carrying Passengers beyond the number specified in the first clause of the original Rules now republished.

FORM.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons per Register.	Port of embarkation.	Names of Laborers.	Port at which Laborers have contracted to be landed.	Amount of passage money per head.	Date of departure.

(Signed) *Master.*

Countersigned *Collector or Officer of Customs.*

Published by order of the Most Noble the Governor in Council.

J. F. THOMAS, *Chief Secretary.*

Sent to the Record
28 Dec 51

See Circular order Book page 510

Landholding by Public Servants

27

R 63

CIRCULAR.

To

THE COLLECTOR OF

SIR,

Para 1. Some Correspondence having lately passed between the Government of this Presidency and the Honorable the Court of Directors respecting the holding or acquisition of landed property by Revenue Servants in the Districts within which they may be employed, and the Honorable Court having been pleased to permit such holding or acquisition, under such restrictions as may be necessary to secure the due efficiency of the Public Service; I am directed by the Board of Revenue, under orders from Government, to forward for your guidance the subjoined instructions, to which you are required to pay particular attention, and which are to be received in supercession of all previous regulations upon the subject. The rules are to be regarded as applying to all Sheristadars, Thasildars, Goomastahs, Jawabnivisses, Peishcars, Carcoons, Raysums, and generally to all Officers upon Collectors' and Magistrates' Hoozoor and Talook, Revenue and Police Establishments above the rank of Peons.

RULE 1. No Revenue or Police Servant shall acquire by *private* purchase, bargain, mortgage, transfer, or by any means, directly or indirectly, any landed property or interest in any landed property within the District in which he may be employed, until he shall first have communicated to the Collector of his District all particulars connected with such landed property or interest in such landed property, and with the proposed mode of acquiring it—and until he shall have obtained the sanction of the Collector for the acquisition.

RULE 2. Where the Collector may entertain no doubt in regard to the propriety or impropriety of acceding to the application made to him under the preceding Section, he shall at his discretion grant or withhold his assent to such application. In cases which seem to him to be doubtful, he shall submit the matter to the Board of Revenue for their orders.

RULE 3. Where Revenue or Police Servants at present upon a Collector's Hoozoor or Talook Establishment shall hereafter become possessed of land or of an interest in land, by inheritance, or as members of a family, they shall, immediately upon such property devolving upon them, communicate all particulars respecting it to the Collector, for registry in his Office.

RULE 4. In like manner when parties holding land or having any interest in land may be appointed to situations in a Collector's or Magistrate's Hoozoor or Talook Establishment, they shall, upon such appointment, communicate to the Collector, for registry, all particulars connected with the lands which they may possess or in which they may have an interest.

RULE 5. Collectors shall keep a Register in their Office, according to the annexed form, of all lands referred to in the preceding three paras, viz. of such as may have been acquired with their permission—of such as may have belonged to Revenue or Police Officers at the time when they entered the service of Government—and of such as may have devolved upon them after their engaging in it. In submitting to the Board of Revenue his Annual Report upon the Settlement of his District, each Collector shall append to it an Extract from such Register, shewing the entries made in it during the year under review. He shall also certify at the foot of the Extract, that the rules prohibiting the acquisition of landed property by Revenue and Police Servants without permission, have been duly enforced throughout his District.

RULE 6. All Revenue or Police Servants now upon a Collector's or Magistrate's Hoozoor or District Establishment who may be possessed of land, or may hold an interest in land situated within their respective Districts shall, within the period of twelve months from the date on which these rules may be promulgated in their Districts, deliver in for registry in the Collector's Cutcherry, a full and exact return of all the landed property which they may hold or in which they may be interested.

Note.—You are perhaps aware that this order is but the revival of one to the same effect issued by the Board of Revenue so far back as 7th August 1826. The requisition, however, is believed to have been altogether disregarded in some Districts and imperfectly attended to in any. It is now to be rigidly and strictly enforced. You will, however, be careful to inform all your Revenue and Police Servants that it is not intended to punish them for having hitherto neglected to register their lands or for having acquired land without permission—but that any attempts at evasion or concealment will inevitably be followed by the exclusion of the offenders from the Public Service. You will state in your Settlement Report for the approaching Fusly 1259, whether a full account of their landed property has, as required, been furnished by your Revenue and Police Servants.

RULE 7. Revenue and Police Servant who, under the rules above prescribed, may be permitted to acquire or retain lands, or interest in lands, shall not under any circumstances take a direct part in the cultivation of such lands. It will also be the duty of Collectors to make such arrangements as shall, as far as possible, prevent the employment of their Revenue and Police Subordinate Officers in the Talook within which their lands may be situated—or in such appointments as may enable them to interfere in the management of those lands.

RULE 8. The above rules are to apply only to lands acquired by *private* sale, mortg[illegible] Section XX, Regulation XXVI, 1802, prohibits Native Revenue Officers from becomi[illegible] chasers of lands sold at *public* sale in the Zillahs in which they may be respectively empl[illegible] or of lands liable to *public* sale for arrears of revenue then due—and by Regulation VI, 1832, this prohibition is declared to extend to lands of every description sold at *public* sale by or under the orders of a Collector—whether in settled or in unsettled Districts. These prohibitions still remain in full force.

Para. 2. You will be careful to cause the above orders to be generally known throughout your District, will have translations fixed up in your Hoozoor and Talook Cutcherries, and will adopt every means to give the utmost publicity to the rules and to prevent ignorance or imperfect information respecting them being hereafter pleaded in excuse for their being disregarded.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
T. PYCROFT,
Secretary.

Revenue Board Office,
Fort St. George,
28th August 1849.

FORM.

REGISTER OF LANDS *within the District of* , *held by Revenue and Police Servants upon the Hoozoor and Talook Establishments, and acquired by them prior subsequent to their entering into the Service of Government.*

Name of Revenue Servant.	Office.	Land acquired.		When acquired and whether prior or subsequent to the employment in the Public Service.	By what means acquired.	Nature of interest possessed by such Servant in such landed property.	Remarks.
		Extent.	Assessment.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

N. B.—The Return called for in Rule 6 may also be drawn up in this Form.

[illegible] between the Pension [illegible]

[illegible] relative [illegible] the Grat[illegible] per-
[illegible] [illegible]tiff pension &c 28

particular
of Clauses [illegible] particular appear [illegible]
in the margin opposite [illegible] particular
clauses [illegible] which they [illegible] of some particular
Rules

Rule 10th Requires the Medical Certificate to con-
tain a further clause certifying that the [illegible]
state of the applicant did not [illegible] from [illegible]
[illegible] &c

Appendix No 1 includes further the Mint Dep[illegible]
Jailors & Native Doctors as having claims
superannuation Pension

No 2

General Rules as to Civil Pension
of every description

Rule 2nd excludes the exception which is [illegible]
in 1836 and which rendered [illegible] liable
[illegible] for only [illegible] [illegible]
of the holders, and consequently [illegible] the
authority from Section [illegible] [illegible] of
Act [illegible] of 1849

Rule 3rd excludes the exception [illegible]
[illegible] of Pension directly to the hold[illegible]
when attached under the latter exception of
2nd Rule

Rule 4 excludes the prohibition [illegible]
[illegible] exception of the 2nd Rule for [illegible]

soon [illegible] after the production of [illegible]
[illegible] whether the payment is [illegible]
[illegible]

le 5th Seems to contain either clerical err[or]
[illegible] "such" for "sick" persons

le 10 Requires the paying officer to fill up
the Columns in the Certificates

[Ru]le 11th contains the provision of the last or 13 rule
of 1836 viz. that Depositions taken for the es-
tablishment of the rights to Pensions, be [illegible]
-corded & signed and warns the Public servants
& Pensioners of their being deprived of their pay
and pension &c should they attempt to defraud
Govt. by committing or suppressing frauds
relative to Pensions of which they are cognizant

See appendix No 2 containing 17 Clause
has been appended-

Rules 11 & [illegible] of 1836 the former directing the
Return of Pension certificates &c to the
Presidency for their replacement with
fresh ones. [illegible] the latter the immediate trans-
[mis]sion by the paying officer of an accu-
rate personal description of each pensioner
[illegible] to the Presidency have been omitted at
the present revision -

Rules for [illegible] tax

Rules for [illegible] of Grass [illegible] in the [illegible] of Ramghury [illegible] dicomboo and Iyempully forwarded with Lr fr Bd 25th March 1851

From Bd 12 Aug 50 / Par. 7. & Do 25 March 1851

Sanct. for the present Vide Ext Mn of C. 8th July 1851

Order sent to Talooks

1st R Each Ryot shall be allowed to hold Poonjah land for grazing to the extent of 15th his entire Holding on a tax of 1/4th Poonjah Rate provided there is waste in his village available for the purpose -

2 Of Rocky hills, Beds of Rivers Burial Grounds the Grama [illegible] or Village site and Topes sufficient will be reserved for the free grazing of Ploughing Cattle, Hackery Bullocks and Milch Cows kept by the Inhabitants for their own use - If such lands do not suffice the [illegible] - dar will propose setting a part for this purpose a further portion of the waste adjoining the Village

Vide Lr to the Pr Asst Collr 26 Aug 1851 Do copy to the Sub Collr Do Do

3 The grazing of the waste land which remains after deducting the Portions appropriated under clause 1st & 2d will be let out on Proposals or sold by auction a preference will be given to the Inhabitants of the particular Village if

if they make a suitable proposal—

4 Ryots both of the Madura and other Districts grazing their Cattle on Government waste in the Ramnad Zemindary Talook without authority will subject themselves to a tax of 4 annas for each head of Cattle so grazing

5 Any Ryot Enclosing or otherwise appropriating to himself land for Pasture in excess of 1/5th of his holding which he has not obtained on Proposal or at Auction will be liable to the full Teerwa - The Collector has discretion to relax this Rule under particular Circumstances.

6 If any Grass land held by a Ryot required for Cultivation the Government Officers are at liberty to grant it for that purpose unless the occupant is willing to pay full Teerwa, & it is to be understood that land is given on Grass tax for one Year only—

Madura
25th March 1851

(Signed) R. D. Parker
Collector

(True Copy)

Pension Rules 30

See Boards Circular Order 5 January 1858

CIVIL PENSION AND GRATUITY RULES.

Fort St. George, 15th May 1851.

THE following revised Rules for the grant of Pensions and Gratuities to superannuated and discharged Public Servants, are published for general information.

I.

RULES relative to the grant of SUPERANNUATION PENSIONS to Subordinate Officers in the Civil Department.

First. Superannuation Pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of Public Servants indicated in the annexed list.* Inferior Servants,—Peons, including Jemadars and Duffadars, Lascars, Boatmen, Artificers, Labourers and Menials are to have no claim to such provision.

* *Vide Appendix No. 1.*

Appendix No. II, clauses 1 and 2.

Second. With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the Public Service for a period of at least twenty years.

Third. The Public Servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment by old age, protracted ill health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

Fourth. The character, conduct and past services of the Public Servant must be favorably certified by the Officer or Officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

Fifth. Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a Pension to a Public Officer whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the Pension shall be limited as follows:—

1st. If the period during which the individual may have been actually employed in the Public Service shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the Pension shall not exceed one third of the monthly salary or authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

2d. If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the Pension shall not exceed one half of the salary or authorized allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated.

3d. For Law Officers and Native Judges the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st and 22 years for the term mentioned in the 2d clause.

Appendix No. II, clause 3.

4th. The rates of Superannuation Pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale within the prescribed limitations with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

Sixth. A Pension will hereafter be granted by Government to the family, or any member of the family of a deceased Public Servant, only when such Servant shall have been killed in the execution of his public duty, or shall have died in consequence of wounds or accidents sustained therein.

Seventh. Should cases arise which are not sufficiently provided for in these rules, or in which, from special circumstances, Government may be pleased to deviate from them in favor of a claimant to a pension, such pension shall be considered only as temporary and provisional, until the grant shall have received the sanction of the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Eighth. Whenever an application may be made to Government with a view of obtaining the grant of a Pension in favor of any Officer employed in the Public Service, the application shall contain full and specific information on the following points.

1st. The name, class or caste, age and proposed place of residence of the individual for whom the pension may be solicited, the situation in which he may be employed at the time when the application may be made, the total period during which the individual may have been employed in the Public Service, and various official situations in which he may, from time to time, have been so employed.

Appendix No. II, clause 4.

2d. The monthly amount of the salary or official allowances of the individual in question, on an average of five years previously to the date of the application.

3d. The causes by which the individual may have been rendered incapable of discharging any longer the duties of his office, whether by extreme old age, protracted illness, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

4th. His general character, conduct, and past services in the official situations which he may have held.

Appendix No. II, clauses 5 and 6.

Ninth. If the Officer making the application shall be unable, from his personal or official knowledge, to supply the whole of the specific information above required, he shall endeavour to obtain it from the records of the Office in which the applicant may have been previously employed, or he shall call upon the individual in whose favor the application may be made, to furnish a written statement, (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration if required) on such of the points above noticed as may be necessary.

Appendix No. II, clauses 7, 8 & 9.

Tenth. If the individual shall be rendered incapable of further service by protracted illness, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity, a medical certificate by a European Medical Officer in the service of Government to that effect, shall be also transmitted with the application. The certificate shall contain a clause certifying that the state of health by which the applicant is rendered unfit for further service has not been occasioned by intemperance or other irregular habits.

Eleventh. Each application for a Pension under the foregoing rules, shall be made by the Head of the Office under whom the individual recommended to be pensioned may be employed, in a letter addressed to Government, and accompanied by a Register on a separate sheet of paper, in the Form No. 2 hereto annexed.

Appendix No. II, clauses 10 & 11.

Twelfth. Lapses of Pensions shall be communicated to the Civil Auditor as soon as possible after their occurrence, and it shall be the duty of the several Officers in charge of Treasuries from which Pensions are paid, to appoint a proper person of their establishment to report all lapses to them and, along with themselves, to be responsible to Government for the fulfilment of this rule.

Thirteenth. No Pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government obtained through the Civil Auditor, unless the cause of the suspension of payment shall have been the neglect, order or act of some Public Officer, and beyond the control of the Pensioner,—when the Civil Auditor on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

Fourteenth. It shall be the duty of the Civil Auditor to exercise a vigilant control over this class as over all other Civil Pensions, and with that view to bring to the notice of Government all instances in which, in the granting of Superannuation Pensions, any of these rules may be departed from, unless he shall be distinctly informed that a special exception has been made in the individual instance.

Fifteenth. It shall further be the duty of the Civil Auditor to lay before Government at the end of each official year, a statement exhibiting a comparison between the amount of Pensions that have lapsed, and the amount of Pensions granted during the year; and as a check against the fraudulent continuance of Pensions beyond the actual term of the Pensioners lives, that Officer shall, from time to time, compare the periodical decrement of life; and where lapses do not occur in the proportion that might be anticipated, it shall be his business to institute such enquiry as may appear necessary to ascertain whether, and in what particular instances, fraud has actually been committed, and to submit to Government the result of his investigation.

APPENDIX No. 1.

LIST of the several Subordinate Officers in the Civil Department who, under the annexed Rules, are considered to have eventual Claims to Superannuation Pensions from Government.

Uncovenanted Assistants.
Registers, Head Clerks and Accountants.
Indexers, Examiners, Readers.
Librarians, Record keepers.
Translators, Interpreters.
English and Native Writers, Moonshees, Javabnevees.
English and Native Accountants, Mohurrirs, Mootsuddees, Gomastahs, Carcoons, Turfdars, Zilladars, Samutdars, Sumpretties, Conicopilly, Moozoomdars, if drawing more than 10 Rupees.
Head Treasurers, Shroffs, Cash-keepers.
Head Native Revenue Officers, Sheristadars.
Head Native District Revenue Officers.
Tuhsildars, Amildars, Peshcars, Ameens.
Heads of District Police, Darogahs.
Law Officers, Moulvees, Cauzees, Pundits, Mooftees, Shastrees.
Native Judges, Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs.
Head Executive Officers of the Courts, Nazirs, Fouzdars.

Mint Department.	Bullion-keeper ......; Deputy do. ......; Superintendents of the different Departments. ......; Head Engraver ......; Assistant do.	Vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated August 1st 1844
Jailors	....	Do. do. 14th Sept. 1844
Native Doctors	....	Mins. Cons. d. 2d Oct. 1849

Form No. 2 referred to in Rule Eleventh.

Register of an application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of ———, preferred under the Rules passed by Government under date the ———.

Number on the Establishment.	Name of the party in whose favor the application is made.	Indelible marks & other signs or natural defects.	Size.		Age of applicant at the time of application.			Religion, caste or tribe.	Where residing.			Present employment.	Total period of service.		Date of application to Government.	Average salary or authorized official allowances per mensem for the five years preceding the date of application.	Salary or authorized official allowances per mensem at the time of application.	Abstract of the grounds of application.	Remarks by the Head of office.	Proposed amount of pension per mensem.	Treasury at which the party if pensioned, wishes to draw his pension.	Orders of Government.
			Feet.	Inches.	Years.	Months.	Days.		District.	Talook.	Village.		Years.	Months.		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.					

(Signature of the Head of the Office.)

N. B.—It must be understood that this Register is not to supersede the detailed information required by the Pension Rules.

II.

General Rules as to Civil Pensions of every description.

1. The 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th rules respecting Superannuation Pensions, are hereby extended to all other Civil Pensions.

2. In conformity with Act VI of 1849, Pensions are not liable to attachment or sequestration in satisfaction of any decree or order of Court.

3. The custom of mortgaging Pension Certificates, by which great distress has been occasioned to Pensioners is prohibited. Superannuation, Family and other Civil Pension Certificates are not transferable, and the Pensions are payable only to the individuals in whose names they have been granted, or to their authorized Vakeels, in the particular instances specified below in rule 5.

Appendix No. II, clauses 12, 13 & 14. 4. Payment of all Civil Pensions is forbidden, except upon production of the Pension Certificate, and as a description of the Pensioner will be entered in all Certificates, it will be the duty of the Officer paying the Pension, with the exceptions specified in the following rule, to see that the party attending to receive it, corresponds in personal appearance with the description given in the Certificate. On payment being made, *the receipt of the Pensioner is to be written on the back of the Certificate, signed or marked in presence of the paying Officer, and attested by the initials of the payer.*

5. From the personal attendance required by the foregoing rule, none are excepted, but females whose caste or condition in society would render their appearance in public improper, or such Pensioners unable to attend, producing evidence of this fact satisfactory to the paying Officer, who alone are permitted to nominate Vakeels, whose evidence and profession must be described, and who in all practicable cases, should be individuals in the receipt of Pay or Pensions from Government. But to guard against the abuses to which this indulgence is liable, the Officer by whom such Pensions are paid, will in his monthly returns, note the individuals who have been allowed to appoint Vakeels, and must ascertain by the best means in his power, that their principals are alive, by making enquiries among the most respectable Natives of the same caste, and by watching whether the usual proportion of casualties occur.

6. The indulgence of receiving their stipends quarterly, instead of monthly, may be extended to such persons as desire it.

7. Officers paying Civil Pensions will be held responsible for the amount of all irregular payments on this account which may be made under their authority; and also for all refunds thereof, the non-recovery of which may arise from neglect or inattention on their part.

8. The payment of all Civil Pensioners will be confined to the Station or District which they may select on first being entered on the Pension list. If, in any *special case*, a change of payment should afterwards be solicited or become expedient, an application is to be made through the Officer paying the pensioner, to the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, who will issue the necessary orders and transfer certificate; but without his previous authority no removal is to take place.

9. Any casualty occurring by death or removal from one District to another is to be carefully notified to the Civil Auditor, and in the former case the Pension Certificate of the deceased is to be forwarded to the Secretary to Government in the Public Department, to be cancelled.

10. To prevent pensions being overdrawn or continued beyond the period for which they are granted, through ignorance on the part of the holder or inadvertence on that of a Native Officer, in all future Pension Certificates, the columns shall be filled up by the paying Officer, in the language of the Pensioner, and in that of the District where the Pension is payable, as well as in English.

11. Depositions taken to establish the rights of claimants to pensions must always be recorded and signed; and all persons in the receipt of Pay or Pensions from Government are informed that, in event of their giving false evidence, or being in any way concerned in an attempt to defraud the Public to their own personal advantage, or that of others, or who being cognizant of such frauds, shall fail to divulge them, will be totally deprived of the bounty of Government and subject to such further punishment as the Law may authorize.

III.

Rules respecting Gratuities to discharged Servants.

1. When any Public Servant is discharged, under circumstances which, in the opinion of Government, give him a claim to Gratuity, though not to Pension, it shall, in ordinary cases, be confined to a sum not exceeding six months' pay, at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service. But in the event of his re-employment within 12 months, he is to refund such portion of the Gratuity, as may exceed half a month's pay for each month he remained unemployed.

Appendix No. II, clause 1.

2. In case of incapacity for further service, the Gratuity may be raised to a sum not exceeding one month's pay, for every 2 years of service, commencing with the 7th and terminating with the 20th year.

APPENDIX No. II.

1. "Employment on extra or temporary Establishments does not confer any claim to Pension or Gratuity, the Superannuation Pension Regulations being applicable only to persons who have been employed, for the prescribed term of years, on a fixed Establishment."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 22d December 1837, page 919.

2. "Service performed by a candidate for Pension in a grade in which he is not eligible to that provision, will not be admitted as a part of the term of service qualifying for Pension. Meritorious cases will, however, be specially considered, where the service of the candidate has been such as to entitle him to favor, though he may not have served for the prescribed period in grades entitling him to Pension."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 8th May 1840, page 409.

3. "The practice which has heretofore prevailed, of granting Pensions invariably to the maximum amount authorized, will be discontinued, as being at variance with the intention of the rules above cited.—All Heads of Offices submitting applications for Superannuation Pensions in behalf of their subordinates are required in future, to state

the amount of Pension (within the prescribed limitations) which they will recommend in each case, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the age and degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st July 1848, page 694.

4. "In calculating the amount of Superannuation Pension to which a Public Servant may be entitled under the Rules of the 22d December 1835, the salary or official allowances properly appertaining to the office or offices held by the individual during the previous five years only are to be reckoned, and under no circumstances are *personal* allowances to be taken into calculation."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 15th October 1844, page 824.

5. "Officers submitting applications for Pensions shall state particularly in their letter to the Government, whether the alleged services of the applicant are supported by the records either of their own or the Offices in which the applicant may have been previously employed, and if not so supported, they will obtain and forward with their letter, the usual written statement, verified by the solemn affirmation of the applicant before a Magistrate.

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 11th June 1850, page 623.

Requiring Heads of Offices to register the age of any person they may entertain—of a rank entitled to pension—who has not previously been employed in the public service.

6. "Until the Notification published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 12th September 1848, (page 859) comes into operation, the correctness of the alleged age of applicants for Civil Pensions shall be certified by the Sheristadar or other Native Head of the Office or Department in which the party may be employed, and an entry to that effect, shall be made in the register of application."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 18th December 1850, page 1115.

7. "The medical certificate required by clause 10 of the revised rules for Pensions to Superannuated Servants (published at page 73 of the Gazette for 1836) shall contain a clause certifying that, the state of health by which the applicant is rendered unfit for further service, has not been occasioned by intemperance or other irregular habits."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 4th June 1836, page 343.

8. "In reference to the 10th clause of the Pension Regulations dated 22d December 1835, and published in the Gazette of the 3d February 1836, when an applicant is not recommended for Pension on account of old age, the medical certificate to be produced shall specify whether he is permanently disqualified by ill health or bodily or mental infirmity, for further effective service, or whether it is considered that his health may be restored by a temporary relaxation from his duties and medical treatment."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 23d August 1839, page 669.

9. "No application will in future be noticed, unless accompanied by a certificate in the prescribed form, and affording the information declared requisite by the Order of Government under date the 3d June 1836, published at page 343 of the Official Gazette of 4th June 1836."

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 3d May 1850, page 475.

10. "A reward of not less than 5 and not exceeding 50 Rupees, according to circumstances, will be given for the earliest communication to the Officer of Government through whom the Pension was paid, of any real casualty that has occurred among Civil Pensioners, and which may not have been reported within three months from the date of its occurrence; as well as of the marriage, entertainment in the Public Service or the provision in life in any other manner* of parties whose stipend would be affected by the occurrence of such events.

* *Except the attainment of a stated age which can be discovered from the Certificate itself. Ex. Mins. Cons., 14th Novr. 1846, para 3.*

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 31st August 1841, page 723.
" " 28th May 1847, page 474.

11. The course prescribed in the 4th clause of the General Rules for Civil Pensions in regard to Pension Certificates and the identification of Pensioners, not being generally attended to, its strict observance is enjoined on all Officers paying Civil Pensions who are responsible for all overpayments and Irregularities.

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 18th June 1841, page 465.

12. Officers paying Pensions shall affix their signatures at the foot of all Pension Certificates before delivering them to the Pensioners. They are also required to attend strictly to the directions contained in clause 10 of the General Rules for Civil Pensions, and for this purpose sufficient space will be left in all future Pension Certificates to admit of the columns being filled up in the vernacular languages.

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 9th August 1847, page 701.

13. The practice of allowing parties to sign receipts for Pensions on papers attached to Certificates, being open to abuse, will be discontinued in every office in which it prevails. When the Certificate is filled up, it is to be returned to the Government Office for renewal.

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 2d July 1847, page 585.

14. The above rule is also applicable to cases of all Civil Pensioners of other Presidencies *drawing pensions under this Presidency. When the back of the Pension Certificate is filled up, the old Certificate should be cancelled, and a copy thereof issued attested by the paying Officer. This arrangement is not to prevent the disbursing Officers from obtaining as usual, separate Abstracts or Bills, with Muster Rolls attached, for pensions paid, duly passed by the office of Audit, to be transmitted to the other Presidencies.

* *Bengal, Bombay, Penang, Agra, Ceylon.*

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 4th April 1848, page 295.

15. Heads of Offices should register the age of any person they may entertain—of a rank entitled to Pension—who has not previously been employed in the Public Service; and should enter the same in the annual detailed list of Establishment furnished to the Civil Auditor and Military Auditor General, in view to those Officers reporting to Government, with other particulars, the age of such parties as may hereafter apply for Pension.

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 12th September 1848, page 859.

16. Inaccurate descriptive rolls having in several instances been forwarded with applications for Pensions, strict attention should be paid to the preparation of these documents, and in every instance, applicants for Pensions should be mustered, and the indelible signs and marks necessary for their identification carefully scrutinized and noted. Such certificates as contain inaccurate description of their holders, are to be immediately returned to the Government Office, accompanied by corrected rolls, in order that revised certificates may be issued.

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 4th November 1845, page 952.

17. The date from which a pension, if granted, is to be made payable, is always to be stated in the application.

Vide Fort St. George Gazette, 26th November 1850, page 1028.

Recd with a letter from the Emigration Agent
Rule 17 January 1853
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R

EMIGRATION TO THE MAURITIUS.

The Emigration Agent at Madras makes public the following information for the guidance of all those who are desirous of Emigrating to the Mauritius.

Maistries are sent into the districts under the authority of the Emigration Agent to collect persons wishing to proceed to the Mauritius, but these Maistries are forbidden to commence collecting until they have received permission from the Collector of the district for so doing. All persons wishing to emigrate are to apply to these Maistries, who are authorized to convey them to Madras, giving to each adult one Anna a day for road expenses; but they are expressly forbidden to carry any persons out of a district without previously appearing with them before the Collector, and having them examined and registered. One Rupee will then be given to each adult Emigrant between the age of 16 to 40 in presence of the Collector, and a Peon will be sent to protect them on their journey to Madras, where they will be provided for in comfortable quarters, and receive one and half Anna a day batta till the day they go on board ship, when having been passed, the Emigration Agent will give them a further gratuity of three Rupees.

It is to be understood that the Maistries have no right to demand any money or present of any description from the Emigrants. Their business is solely to receive applications from persons wishing to emigrate, to pay them their gratuity and batta, and to bring them to Madras. In the event of a Maistry ill-treating any Emigrant on the journey, he will be punished.

Many Agents go about giving money as an inducement to persons to emigrate from Pondicherry, making false promises about the wages they will receive, and frequently telling them that they are to be sent thence to the Mauritius. It should be known that it is illegal for a Maistry to engage Emigrants for embarkation from any other port than Madras, and if discovered so offending he will be most severely punished. No Emigrants are sent from Pondicherry to the Mauritius: they all go to the Island of Bourbon, where being in a Foreign Country, neither the Honorable Company, nor the English Government can protect them. Money is given to them here to entice them to embark from Pondicherry or Karikal, but this is recovered from them out of their wages hereafter.

All persons are therefore advised not only not to agree to emigrate from Pondicherry, but to inform the Collector of any Maistry who may be endeavoring to take them there.

The Emigration Agent will now show the advantages that Emigrants derive from going to the Mauritius.

It has already been said that a gratuity of one Rupee will be given to each adult between the age of 16 and 40 on being registered before the Collector as an Emigrant to the Mauritius, and that batta of one Anna per day will be paid to him on the journey to Madras. Similar payments will be made to his wife or other female accompanying him, and half batta will be paid for each of his children.

At Madras this batta will be increased to one and half Anna and nine Pice respectively, and comfortable quarters are furnished for the Emigrants till they go on board ship.

Rice.
Dholl.
Ghee.
Oil.
Salt.
Currystuff.
Saltfish.
Tobacco.
Choorah.
Bhootgram.
Lime juice.
Pumpkins.
Onions.
Biscuits.

A large ship having plenty of room below is selected to take them to the Mauritius, and an ample supply of good water and provisions is laid in for their use. All these matters are looked after by European Officers, and a Doctor always goes in the vessel to take care of them when sick.

On going on board, each Emigrant between 16 and 40 will be paid by the Agent a further gratuity of three Rupees and will be supplied with clothes as follows :—

1 Cumblie,	Males. Adult and Boy.
2 Dorties,	
1 Cotton Merzae,	
1 Chintz Cap,	
1 Tin Plate,	
1 do. Mug,	
1 Cumblie,	Females. Adult and Girl.
2 Saddies,	
1 Tin Plate,	
1 do. Mug,	
2 Yards coarse cloth,	Infants.

All this is a great expense but nothing is deducted from their future earnings. All is given free, and not one Pice is charged to the Emigrants.

Old people unable to work are permitted to proceed as Emigrants only when accompanying some portion of their families. Batta, clothes and free passage are given to them, but no gratuity.

The voyage to the Mauritius occupies from 20 to 30 days, according to the season. On arriving there the Emigrants are taken care of by an European Officer, who lodges and feeds them, still without any charge, till they get employment, which they are certain to do immediately.

The wages they receive of course depend upon circumstances. Many earn 10, 20, and some 30 Rupees a Month, but an ordinary field labourer may be certain of earning *four Rupees a month for the first year and five afterwards,* besides being well fed, housed, clothed and attended by a Doctor when sick, all at the expense of his Master. He can therefore save all his wages.

As every Emigrant leaves India perfectly free to do as he pleases, so on arriving at the Mauritius he is left free to enter into any arrangements for work that may suit him best. Field laborers are principally required, but Servants and Artificers, Tailors and Washermen also readily find employment at good wages. Emigrants are also free to return to India whenever

they like, but if they remain there for 5 years, the Government will send them back in a good ship and with good provisions free of all expense.

These are the advantages that a kind Government secures to all those who are desirous to proceed to the Mauritius, and Emigrants are strongly advised to select this Colony rather than the foreign settlements of France, where the Honorable Company cannot look after their interest.

Emigration Office,
Madras, November 1852.

JOHN J. FRANKLIN,
Mauritius Emigration Agent.

N. B.—Similar arrangements are made for the free passage to the Mauritius of the wives and families of all those who are now in that Colony.

C. K. S. PRESS, MADRAS—D. P. L. C. CONNOR, PRINTER.

Rec'd with Lr from the Secretary to the Mauritius ... dated 11 & Feb 1882

40 copies were rec'd & distributed as follows:

EMIGRATION TO THE MAURITIUS.

மோரீசுக்கு ஆள் ஏற்றுவதைக்குறித்து.

சென்னப்பட்டணத்திலே ஆளேற்றும்படிக்கு ஏஜென்றாயிருக்கிறவர், மோரீசுக்குப் போக ஆசைப்படுகிறவர்களெல்லாருமறிந்துகொள்ளும்படிக்குச் சொல்லுகிறதென்னவென்றால், மோரீசுக்குப்போக ஆசையாயிருப்பவர்களைச் சேர்க்கிறதற்காக இந்த ஏஜென்றானவர் அந்தந்தவூருக்குமேஸ்திரிகளை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் இவர்கள் அந்தந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடத்தில் உத்தரவுபெறாமல் ஆள்சேர்க்கக்கூடாது. மோரீசுக்குப்போகவிருப்பமுள்ளவர்களெவர்களோ அவர்கள் இந்தமேஸ்திரிகளண்டைக்குப்போனால் இவர்கள் தினந்தோறும் வழிச்செலவுக்காக ஆளுக்கு-க-அணாவிழுக்காடுபடிகொடுத்துப் பட்டணத்துக்கு அனுப்பிவிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தமேஸ்திரிகளொவ்வொரு ஆளையும் கலெக்டரிடத்தில் அழைத்துப்போய் தரியாபத்துசெய்வித்து ரிஜிஸ்டர்பண்ணுவிக்கிறதற்கு முன்னே இவர்களொரு ஆளையும் அங்கிருந்து அழைத்துக்கொண்டுபோகக்கூடாது. அந்தக்கலெக்டர் முன்னிலையிலே தினே ஆளுக்கு ஒருரூபாகொடுத்து வழியிலவர்களுக்குதவியாக ஒரு சேவகனையுங்கூட்டித் சென்னப்பட்டணத்துக்கு அனுப்புவார்கள். அங்கே அவர்கள் கப்பலேறுகிறவரைக்குமிருக்கிறதற்கு சவுக்கியமானவீடு கொடுப்பதல்லாமல், நாளொன்றுக்கு ஒன்றரை அணாவீதம்படியுங் கொடுக்கப்படும். மேலுமங்கே அவர்கள் கப்பலேறினபின்பு ஷ ஏஜென்றானவர் மறுபடியும் ஆளுக்குமூன்று ரூபாவிழுக்காடு இனாங்கொடுப்பார்.

மேஸ்திரியானவர் ஆள்களிடத்தில் யாதொரு பணமாவது வெகுமானமாவது கேட்கிறதற்கு நியாயமில்லை. அவர்கள் கப்பலேறிப்போக மனமுள்ளவர்களை யேற்றுக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு வெகுமதியும் படியுங்கொடுத்து அவர்களைச் சென்னப்பட்டணங் கொண்டுவந்துசேர்ப்பதே அவர்களுடைய வேலை. வழியிலே மேஸ்திரியாதொரு ஆளைவருத்தப்படுத்துவானானால் அதற்காகத்தண்டிக்கப்படுவான்.

ஆட்களைப்புதுச்சேரியிலிருந்து கப்பலேறப்பண்ணும்படிக்கு அநேகம்பேர்பலவிடங்களிலுந் திரிந்து ஆட்களுக்குப் பணங்கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு அவ்வளவு சம்பளங் கிடைக்குமென்றும் அங்கிருந்தவர்களை மோரீசுக்கு அனுப்புவார்களென்றும் அடிக்கடி பொய் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எந்தமேஸ்திரியும் சென்னப்பட்டணத்து றேவுதவிர மற்றறேவு

களில் ஆளேற்றும்படிக்குக் கொண்டுபோக நியாயமில்லை. அப்படிக்கொண்டுபோனதாகத் தெரியவந்தால், அவனுக்கு மிகவும் பாரியதண்டனை கிடைக்கும். புதுச்சேரியிலிருந்து மோரீசுக்கு ஆள் ஏற்றுகிறதேயில்லை. அங்கிருந்து ஏறுகிறவர்களையெல்லாம் அன்னியதேசமாகிய பொர்போனுக்குக்கொண்டுபோவார்கள். அங்கே அவர்களுக்குக் கனம்பொருந்திய கம்பனியாராவது இங்கிலிசுராசாங்கத்தாராவது உதவிசெய்யக்கூடாது. புதுச்சேரியிலிருந்து கப்பலேறும்படிக்கு ஆட்களுக்குக்கொடுக்கிறபணத்தை பொர்போனிலே அவர்கள் சேவிக்குஞ் சம்பளத்தில் பிடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறதாகக்கேள்விப்படுகிறோம். மேலும் மோரிசிலே அவர்களுக்குக்கிடைக்கிற சவுக்கியம் பொர்போனிலே கிடைக்கமாட்டாது. இஷ்டமானபோது அவர்கள் இந்தியாவுக்கு வரவுங்கூடாது.

ஆதலால் புதுச்சேரியிலிருந்து கப்பலேருதபடிக்கும் புதுச்சேரிக்கு அழைத்துப் போக யாதொரு மேஸ்திரி முயற்சிபண்ணினால் அதைக்கலெக்டருக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தவும் வேணுமென்று எல்லாருக்கும் புத்திசொல்லுகிறேன்.

இப்போது ஆள்கள் மோரீசுக்குப் போகிறதினாலுண்டாகும் பிரயோசனமென்னவென்றால்,

முன்சொன்னபடியே ஒரு ஆள்தான் மோரீசுக்குப்போகிறதாகக் கலெக்டர்முன்பாக எழுதிவைத்தவுடனே அவனுக்கு ஒருரூபா வெகுமானமும் அவன் பட்டணம்வருகிறதற்கு நாளொன்றுக்கு ஒரு அணு படியுங்கிடைக்கிறதல்லாமல் அவனோடுகூடவரும் பெண்பிள்ளைக்கு அவ்விதமானபடியும், அவன்பிள்ளைகளொவ்வொன்றுக்கு அரை அணுவிழுக்காடு படியுங் கிடைக்கும்.

பட்டணம்வந்தபின்பு அவர்களில் ஆளொன்றுக்குப்படி ஒன்றரை அணுவாகவும், பிள்ளைகளொன்றுக்கு ஒன்பதுபைசாவாகவும் உசந்துகிறதல்லாமல் கப்பலேறுகிறமட்டும் அவர்களிருக்கிறதற்குச்சவுக்கியமான வீடுங்கொடுக்கப்படும்.

அவர்களை மோரீசுக்கு ஏற்றிப்போகிறதற்காக அநேகம் அறைகளுள்ள ஒருபெரியகப்பலைத்திட்டப்படுத்தி அவர்கள்சாப்பிடுகிறதற்குவேண்டிய *சாமக்கிரயங்கள் நல்லதண்ணீர் முதலானதுகளுந் தயார்செய்து அதுகளைப்பார்வையிடும்படிக்குக் கெவர்னமென்று துரைகளையும் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது. மேலும் அவர்களுக்கு வியாதியுண்டாகுங்காலத்தில் வயித்தியஞ்செய்வதற்காக ஒரு டாக்டரையுந் திட்டப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது.

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* அரிசி.	புகையிலை.
பருப்பு.	அவல்.
நெய்.	கடலை.
எண்ணெ.	எலுமிச்சஞ்சாறு.
உப்பு.	பூசினிக்காய்.
மசாலை.	வெங்காயம்.
கருவாடு.	விஸ்கோத்து.

ஆள்கள் கப்பலேறும்போது ஷ ஏஜென்டானவர் ஆளொன்றுக்கு மூன்றுரூபா விழுக்காடு மறுபடியும் வெகுமானங் கொடுத்து

ஆண்பிள்ளைக்கு.		பெண்பிள்ளைக்கு.	
கம்பளி,	௧.	கம்பளி,	௧.
...ாவத்தி,	௨.	பிடவை,	௨.
துணிச்சட்டை,	௧.	தகரக்கிண்ணி.	௧.
சீட்டிக்குல்லா,	௧.	சோடுதவலையும்,	௧.
தகரக்கிண்ணி,	௧.	குழந்தைக்கு.	
சோடுதவலையும்,	௧.	௨. கெஜம் உரப்புத்துணியுங்கொடுப்பார்.	

இதுகள் அதிக செலவாயிருந்தாலும் இன் அவர்கள் சம்பளத்திலிதைப்பிடிக்கிறதில்லை இதுகளையெல்லாம் இப்போது இனாமாகக்கொடுக்கிறபடியால் இனி இதற்காக ஒரு துட்டாவது அவர்களிடத்தில் வாங்குகிறதுமில்லை.

இங்கிருந்து மோரீசுக்குப்போகக்காலத்துக்குத்தகுந்தபடி இருபது உயர்ந்தால் முப்பதுநாள்பிடிக்கும். அங்கேபோய்ச் சேர்ந்தவுடனே ஒருதுரை அவர்களுக்கு விடுதி கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு வேலைகிடைக்கிறவரைக்கும் இனாமாகச்சாப்பாடு முதலானதுங்கொடுப்பார். சீக்கிரத்திலவர்களுக்குவேலை கிடைக்குமென்று நம்பலாம்.

அவர்களுடைய சம்பளம் அந்தந்த அலுவலுக்குத்தக்கதாயேற்படுத்தப்படும். இப்போது அநேகம்பேர் மாதந்தோறும் பத்துரூபா, இருபதுரூபா, முப்பதுரூபாவரைக்குஞ்சம்பாதிக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாகப்பயிர்வேலை முதலானதைச்செய்கிறவர்களுக்கோ அவர்களெஜமான் சாப்பாடு, வஸ்திரம், வீடு, வயித்தியச்செலவுமுதலானதும் இனாமாகக்கொடுப்பதல்லாமல் மாதந்தோறும் அஞ்சுரூபாய்க்குக்குறையாமல் சம்பளமுங்கொடுப்பார். அப்படியிருக்கிறபடியால் இந்தச் சம்பளத்தையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் சேர்த்துவைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

இந்தியாவைவிட்டுப்போகிற ஒவ்வொரு ஆளும் தனக்கிஷ்டமானதைச் செய்யக்கூடியவனாயிருக்கிறதுபோல் அவன் மோரீசுக்குப்போனபின்பும் தனக்கிஷ்டமான தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஒழுங்குபடுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். அந்த இடத்துக்குப்பயிர்வேலைக்கடுத்தவர்களே விசேஷமாய்வேண்டியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றாலும் வீட்டுவேலைக்காரர், தச்சன், கொல்லன் முதலான தொழிலாளிகள் போனால் அவர்களுக்கும் நல்ல சம்பளங்கிடைக்கும். அல்லாமலும் அவ்விடத்துக்குப்போகிற ஆள்கள் இஷ்டமானபோது தங்கள் சுயதேசத்துக்கு வந்துவிடலாம். ஆனால் அங்கே அஞ்சுவருஷமிருந்து வருகிறவர்களுக்கோ கப்பல்கேழ்வு-சாப்பாட்டுச்செலவுமுதலானதுகளுங் கெவர்னமென்டார் பணத்தில் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

இந்தகள் நான் மோரீசுக்குப்போக ஆசைப்படுகிறவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் இந்த நல்லகெவர்ணமென்றுலுண்டாகிற பிரயோசனம். ஆதலால் கப்பலேறிப்போக ஆசைப்படுகிறவர்களெல்லாம் அன்னியதேசமாகிய பொர்போனுக்குப்போகாமல் கனம்பொருந்திய கம்பனியாருடைய விசாரணைக்குட்பட்ட மோரீசுக்கேபோகும்படிக்கு உரித்தாய்ப் புத்திசொல்லுகிறேன்.

இப்போது மோரீசிலிருக்கிறவர்களுடைய பெண்சாதிபிள்ளைகள் இங்கிருந்துபோக ஆசைப்படுவார்களானால் அவர்களைக் கப்பல்செலவு இல்லாமல் அனுப்புவிக்கலாம்.

சென்னப்பட்டணம்
ஆள் ஏற்றுகிற ஆபீசு
௲௮௱௪௰௵ டிசம்பர்-மீ ௨௫-உ.

ஐ. ஐ. பிராங்கலின்,
மோரீசுக்கு ஆளேற்றுகிற
ஆக்டிங்கு ஏஜென்.

W. H. BAYLEY,
Tamil Translator to Government.

C. K. S. Press, Vepery, Madras, D. P. L. C. Connor, Printer.

…aning Cotton

Copy sent to Mr. Barton on the 31 March /53 as per …

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Memorandum by Major George Balfour of the Artillery, Member of the Military Board.

HAVING lately received from China a full sized Cotton Gin, I beg to offer it for the inspection and disposal of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, believing from personal observation that it is well adapted for cleaning cotton in this Country; and being on the same principle as the Indian Churka, only modified and improved, it would not probably meet with opposition from the prejudices of the Natives.

This machine is so cheap—the price at Shanghai being only 1¼ Rupees—that every Ryot with the smallest holding might have one in his possession. It is so simple as to be easily constructed or repaired by a common village carpenter, it is easily worked, capable of cleaning 100 lbs. of Seed Cotton daily, and has the great advantage over the saw-Gin of removing the seed without the slightest injury to the fibre. It can be worked inside the house, thus giving employment to the women and children of the Ryot's family, and admitting of the cotton being, according to the Chinese practice, cleaned the same morning on which gathered, and before the fibres have dried and adhered to the seed; whereby the more easy separation of the seed from the cotton fibre is ensured. The cotton being thus cleaned by the family of the Ryot, he would, on account of the additional trouble in cleaning the cotton, probably be more careful when *gathering* it to prevent the admixture of leaves, earth, sticks, &c. and other foreign substances which so greatly depreciate the value of our Cotton, and which if well cleaned would be worth far more to the Ryot, because the first buyer being then better able to distinguish the quality of the Cotton might give a higher price for it; and the Ryots thus finding it to their interest to bring perfectly cleaned Cotton to market, might probably be induced to cultivate a superior description, always supposing the Indian Cotton to be really of an inferior kind.

In China so perfect is the system of cleaning Cotton by this simple Machine, that in all the hamlets round about Shanghai, (in the neighbourhood of which the fine Nankin Cotton is extensively grown,) during the Cotton producing season, the poorest Chinaman will be seen carrying his Cotton gathered from his own fields and cleaned by his own family, to the receiving house opened for the season by the merchant; where it is at once weighed without the bag containing the Cotton being even opened, and the owner then and there paid by a cheque on a banker, without any doubt being entertained of the Cotton being clean. Limited as our trials have been at Madras, yet as several parties have successfully tried the machine, I have no doubt that very little teaching and constant practice would soon render the young girls or boys of a family quite perfect in the use of it; and I hope it may supply a great want in our cotton districts, and aid our Ryots in improving one of our most important articles of commerce.

G. BALFOUR, Major.

Description and Instructions for the use of the Chinese Cotton Gin.

The Gin consists of two rollers, one of iron and one of hard wood such as Acha, Ebony, Satin, both about 9 or 10 inches in length, the former, one inch in diameter; and the latter about three quarters of an inch. The ends of the rollers rest on a wooden stand and they are placed horizontally one above the other, the iron one uppermost, with only sufficient space between to admit of the cotton fibres passing, and preventing the passage of the seed.

The wooden stand supporting the rollers, is of sufficient height to admit of the Machine being easily worked, as is done in China, by a boy or girl sitting on a three legged stool, and is on a sufficiently wide base, and of sufficient weight, to keep it steady when the rollers are in motion.

Attached to one end of the wooden roller is a small crank handle by which the rollers are turned; the handle part about 3 inches, and the crank six inches long. At the opposite end of the roller is a fly bar and the axis on which it turns is a projection about 6 inches from the iron roller and at the end of this axis and outside the fly bar is placed a small iron ring, to which is attached a string, communicating with a treddle fixed on a moveable joint at the base of the stand, and within four or five inches of the ground.

At each side of the rollers and in the stand there are two small reservoirs one for receiving the cotton with the seed, before being cleaned, and the other for receiving the cotton when cleaned and after passing between the rollers; the seed then falling back into the first reservoir, and the cotton without the seed into the opposite reservoir.

When the cleaned cotton reservoir becomes full the cotton is transferred to a bag, the mouth of which is always kept closed to prevent the entrance of dust, but the seed reservoir seldom requires emptying during the day's work.

The worker of the Machine being seated at the side with his face to the fly bar turns the crank handle with his right hand from right to left; whilst with the left he feeds the Machine with cotton, and with his left foot on the treddle keeps in motion the fly bar, which revolves in the contrary direction to the handle. The main use of the treddle is to ensure the fly bar revolving in case it should be checked by the rollers being jammed up with cotton, but the foot should be applied to the treddle as seldom as possible and this is a criterion of the Machine being in an efficient working state.

Considerable power over the Machine is acquired by standing up to work it, and it admits of frequent changes of hands by shifting from one side of the Machine to the other. In order to keep the iron clean nothing more is required than to rub it with cotton after it has been used, so as to make the iron perfectly bright, but care must be taken to keep it entirely free from rust; otherwise the rust will be liable to entangle the fibre round the rollers.

The chief points to be attended to in the use of the Machine are cleanliness in the iron roller and the immediate cleaning of the cotton when gathered.

Some instruction should be given to the Ryot before using the Machine and one man well taught before distributing the Cotton Gins, otherwise difficulties may be experienced which are not found to exist in China where the Machine is in common use in every cottage. Considering that the value of the cotton sent from India to China is about 250 lakhs and that an increase to the Madras trade might be effected, if we could supply a better cleaned article for commerce, I hope every endeavour will be used to introduce this simple, cheap and efficient Cotton Gin amongst the Ryots of this country, and to give it a fair trial in its present state before either condemning or trying to improve upon it.

G. BALFOUR, Major.

RULES *for regulating the planting of* TOPES *and* TREES.

PUBLIC TOPES.

1. Every person desirous of planting a Tope for public utility and convenience shall first communicate with the local European Revenue authorities, and obtain their sanction. If he neglect to do so, his plantation shall be liable to be taxed at the rate chargeable for private Topes. A register shall be kept of such applications.

2. Parties who, after sanction shall have been previously obtained as directed in Rule 1, may plant Topes, either of Fruit or Timber Trees or other Trees affording shade, in situations approved by the Collector on the road side, near a Choultry or near any place of public resort, for general accommodation and convenience or other beneficial purpose, shall be allowed to cultivate the ground rent free, until the Tope becomes productive, as a compensation for the trouble and expense incurred in forming the plantation. When the Trees, if Fruit Trees, shall have reached maturity, the Tope shall be entered in the Accounts as a Public Tope free of all tax, and the produce left to the Planter to be appropriated for the support of the Choultry, repair of the road, or other municipal purpose contemplated.

3. The produce of Trees or Avenues planted by the road-side in such a manner as the District authorities shall approve, shall be enjoyed free of tax by the individuals or Village communities who may have planted them.

PRIVATE TOPES.

4. Parties wishing to plant Topes for their private benefit in waste land, including plantations for Firewood, shall be allowed land for that purpose, and it shall be exempt from Assessment for 20 years, whether cultivated or not. After the lapse of that period, the full Teerwah of the land only shall be charged. If the Tope be planted in Sheical land, or land usually under cultivation, ground so appropriated shall as a general rule be assessed with full Teerwah from the time the Trees are planted, whether it be cultivated or not, unless there should be special reasons for greater indulgence, which the Collector shall be at liberty to represent should he see fit.

5. The produce of single Trees to be hereafter planted in cultivable land, shall be enjoyed free of tax by the party by whom the land is cultivated—such Trees shall be taxed only when the land is left waste.

6. In places where water is scarce, and where Trees grow with difficulty as in the black or regur soils, an advance of Tuccavee will be given for the construction of a Well on the special recommendation of the Collector, and on such terms as the case may seem to require.

7. Parties who after obtaining land under the above Rules may fail to fulfil the terms of their engagement, shall forfeit their Cowle.

N. B.—The foregoing Rules shall not apply to the Cocoanut or Areca Palms, or to Palmyra and Date Trees.

T. PYCROFT,

Secy. Board of Revenue.

தோப்புகள் மரங்கள் வைக்கவேண்டியத்தைக்குறித்த நிபந்தனைகள்.

லோகப்பிரயோஜனமான தோப்புகள்.

முதலாவது — ஜனங்களுடைய பிரயோஜனத்துக்காகவும் - சௌக்கியத்துக்காகவும் - தோப்பு உண்டுபண்ண இஷ்டமுடையவர்கள் முன்னாடி அந்தந்த இடத்திலிருக்கப்பட்ட திவிஷூ அதிகாரதுரைகளுக்குத் தெரியப்படுத்தி உத்தரவு பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேணும் - அப்படிசெய்யாதவர்களுடைய தோப்புக்கு சொந்ததோப்பைப்போலவே தீர்வைபோடப்படும் - மேற்சொல்லியபடி தோப்புவைக்கவேண்டியத்துக்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அர்ஜிகளுக்கு ரிஜிஸ்தர் வைக்கப்படும்.

௨ — வது - முதல் நிபந்தனையிற்சொல்லியபிரகாரம் முன்னாடி உத்தரவுபெற்றுக்கொண்டு பாதைபக்கத்தில் சத்திரத்துக்குச் சமீபமாயாவது ஜனங்கள் தங்கப்பட்ட மற்ற எந்தவிடத்தின் சமீபத்திலாவது - எல்லோருடைய சௌக்கியத்துக்கு அல்லது மற்றயெவ்விதமான உபயோகமான காரியத்துக்கும் கலெக்டர் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிற இடத்தில் நிழல்கொடுக்கும்படி பலவிருக்ஷத்தோப்புகளாவது - கட்டத்துக்கு உதவப்பட்ட மரத்தோப்புகளாவது மற்ற எவ்விதமான மரத்தோப்புகளாவது வைக்கிறவர்கள் தங்களுடைய தொந்திரைக்கும் - விரயத்துக்கும் ஈடாக அந்தத்தோப்பில் பலனுண்டாகிறவரையில் நிலத்தை தீர்வையில்லாமல் பயிரிட்டுக்கொள்ளலாம் - அந்த விருக்ஷங்கள் பழவிருக்ஷங்களாயிருக்கும்பக்ஷத்தில் பலன்கொடுக்கும் பருவம்வந்தவுடனே அந்தத்தோப்பு தீர்வைமாப்பான பொதுத்தோப்பென்று கணக்கில் தாக்கல்செய்யப்பட்டு அதிலுண்டாகும் மாசூலை முதலில் யோசித்தப்பிரகாரம் சத்திர பரிபாலனத்துக்காவது - ரோட்டு மராமத்துக்காவது மற்றஎவ்விதமான கிராமப்பிரயோஜனமான காரியத்துக்காவது உபயோகமாகும்படி தோப்பு வைத்தவன்வசம் விடப்படும்.

௩ — வது - ஜில்லா அதிகாரஸ்தர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறபடி பாட்டைபக்கத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்ட மரங்கள் அல்லது சாவடிகளினுடைய மாசூல் - வைத்தவர்கள் ஒருவராயிருந்தபோதிலும் - கிராமசமுதாயத்தாராயிருந்தபோதிலும் - தீர்வையில்லாமல் அனுபவிக்கவேண்டியது.

சொந்ததோப்புகள்.

௪ — வது - கரம்பு நிலத்தில் தங்கள் சொந்த பிரயோஜனத்துக்காக விறகு தோப்புகளுள்பட எவ்விததோப்புகள் வைக்க இஷ்டமாயிருந்தபோதிலும் அப்படி இஷ்டமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு நிலம்கொடுக்கப்படும் - நிலத்தில்பயிர்செய்தபோதிலும் - செய்யாவிட்டாலும் - ௨௰ - வருஷத்துக்குத் தீர்வை மாப்பு செய்யப்படும் - அதற்குப் பின்பு நிலத்துக்கு மாத்திரம் பூரா தீர்வைதாக்கல்செய்யப்படும் - செய்கால் - அதாவது வழக்கமாய் சாகுபடியாகிற நிலத்தில் தோப்புவைத்தால் நிலத்தில்பயிரிட்டபோதிலும் - இல்லாவிட்டாலும் - மரம்வைத்தது முதற்கொண்டு அந்த நிலத்துக்கு பூரா தீர்வை தாக்கல் செய்யப்படும் - அப்படியில்லாமல் சலீசு செய்யவேண்டியத்தைக்குறித்து விசேஷகாரணங்களிருந்து கலெக்டர் துரைக்கு இஷ்டமிருந்தால் அவர் அதைத்தெரிவிக்கலாம்.

௫ — வது - சாகுபடிசெய்யத்தக்க நிலத்தில் இனிமேல் தனிமரங்கள் வைத்தால் நிலத்தைப்பயிரிடுகிறவர்கள் மரங்களின் மாசூலை தீர்வையில்லாமல் அனுபவித்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது - நிலத்தை கரம்புபோட்டால்மாத்திரம் மரங்களுக்குத் தீர்வைபோடப்படும்.

௬ — வது - தண்ணியில்லாமலும் மரங்கள் வளருகிறது கஷ்டமாயுமிருக்கப்பட்ட கரும்பூமியைப்போலொத்த இடங்களில் கிணறுகட்ட வேண்டியத்துக்காக - கலெக்டருடைய விசேஷமான சிபார்சின்பேரில் அந்தந்தபாபத்துக்குத்தக்க உடன்படிக்கையின்பேரில் வாரகம் கொடுக்கப்படும்.

௭ — வது - மேல்கண்ட நிபந்தனைகளின்பிரகாரம் நிலம்வாங்கிக்கொண்டு தங்களுடைய உடன்படிக்கைப்பிரகாரம் நடந்துகொள்ளாதவர்கள் தங்கள் கவுலையெழந்துபோவார்கள்.

முக்கியமாய்க்கவனிக்கவேண்டியதென்னவென்றால் - மேல்ச்சொல்லிய நிபந்தனைகள் தென்னமரம் - பாக்குமரம் - பனமரம் - பேரீச்சமரம் - இவைகளுக்குச் சம்பந்தமில்லை.

T. Pycroft,
Secretary Board of Revenue.

Extending the Superannuation Pension Rules to the Officers of Educational Dept

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NOTIFICATION

Fort St. George, 27th September 1853.

"The Honorable Court of Directors have sanctioned the extension of the benefits of the Superannuation Pension Rules to their Officers in the Educational Department receiving salaries above 10 Rupees per mensem.

Principals and Heads of Colleges or Schools are to be ranked in the same class as Law Officers and Native Judges in respect to the periods of service qualifying for pension.

Clause III, Rule 5.

The existing Rules apply to all other Officers in the Educational Department."

Under the above authority, Pensions are only to be granted to Officers attached to Educational Institutions which are wholly or for the greater part supported by Government and not to those supported from other sources.

Medical and Military Servants employed in the Educational Department are excluded from the benefits of these rules.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

H. C, MONTGOMERY, *Chief Secretary.*

Rules for the management & control of Emigrant Ships — to be filed in the Book of Rules

R

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FORT ST. GEORGE, *December 10th*, 1853.

The following revised Rules and Regulations for the management and control of Emigrant Ships, are published for general information.

RULES *and* REGULATIONS *for the management and control of Emigrant Ships from the several Ports within the Presidency of Fort St. George, proceeding to Ceylon, the Tenasserim Coast, or the Straits of Malacca.*

1. No Native Vessel or Dhoney shall be permitted to carry Passengers from any port within the Presidency of Fort St. George, to Ceylon, the Tenasserim Coast, or the Straits of Malacca, in a proportion larger than one to every four tons, without a License or Pass.

2. Such License or Pass shall describe the Vessel, her tonnage and rig, also the name of the Owner, Commander or Nacodah, the number of her Crew, her state of efficiency, &c.

3. No Native Vessel or Dhoney shall be permitted to carry from Madras or any one port within this Presidency to Ceylon, Chittagong, Moulmein, any part of the Coast of Tenasserim, or to either of the ports in the Straits of Malacca except as hereafter mentioned more than one Passenger (whether European, Indo Briton or Native) to every ton of her burthen.

4. Vessels bound from any part of the Gulf of Manaar or Palks bay to the opposite coast of such Gulf or bay may, however, when in ballast carry 2½ passengers to each ton, provided that space be allotted under hatches for one half the passengers.

5. All Vessels carrying passengers under these Rules are to be furnished with provisions and water, according to the following scale:

		Monsoon. S.W. Days	Monsoon. N.E. Days	
From ports South of Madras,	To Chittagong & Arracan Coast..	30	60	Each adult to have 1 seer of rice & 1 gallon of water per day.
	To Rangoon & Tenasserim Coast..	25	60	
	To Straits of Malacca..........	30	60	
From Madras & ports North of Madras,	To Chittagong, Arracan Coast, Rangoon, Tenasserim Coast.	25	50	
	To Straits of Malacca....	30	60	

The N. E. Monsoon is to be included between the 20th October and the 19th March, and the S. W. Monsoon during the remainder of the year.

6. All such Vessels bound from any port within the Madras Presidency to Ceylon, to be provided with provisions and water in sufficient quantity as may seem adequate for the voyage. The amount to be determined by the Officer appointed by Government to control the system of Emigration.

7. All Native Vessels or Dhonies carrying Passengers from any part of the Coast of India within this Presidency, to the Tenasserim Coast, Penang or the Straits of Malacca must allot space under hatches equal to 6 superficial feet for each adult passenger.

8. The undermentioned are the ports at which Vessels will be permitted to embark passengers under these Rules.

Calingapatam
Bimlipatam
Vizagapatam
Coringa
Cocanada
Masulipatam
Eskapillay
Pulicat
Madras
Cuddalore
Porto Novo
Tranquebar
Nagore
Negapatam
* Thopethoray
* Moutapettah
* Adrampatam
* Tondi
* Devipatam
Paumben
* Keelakarry
* Vypaur
Tuticoreen
* Coilnapatam
* Coilsagarapatam
Cochin
Calicut
Tellicherry
Cannanore
Mangalore.

* For Ceylon only.

9. Every Master or Tindal of a Vessel carrying Passengers as above contemplated, shall sign and deliver in duplicate to the Master Attendant, or where there is no such authority, to the principal Officer of Customs, a List made out according to the Form annexed below, of all Passengers to be conveyed on such Vessel: and such Officer, after satisfying himself of the correctness of the same, and that the number does not exceed that authorised by the above regulations, shall countersign and return one such List to the Master or Tindal: and shall withhold the Port Clearance till the said List has been duly signed and delivered. And should any additional Passengers engage to proceed by such a Vessel after such List may have been countersigned and the Port Clearance granted, the Master or Tindal is at liberty to insert their names on the original List, obtaining the countersignature of the controlling authority as before, whose duty it will be to see that the number specified in the above rules is not exceeded. And the Officer in charge of Sea Customs is authorised to withhold the Port Clearance till he has ascertained either personally, or through the Master Attendant, where such Officer is stationed, that the above rule has been complied with.

10. And should a Vessel not actually put to Sea and proceed on her voyage on the day specified in the List above referred to, the Master or Tindal or Supercargo of such Vessel shall be required to victual all the Passengers who may have actually embarked, and continue to do so, till the day of departure, provided such delay is not occasioned by stress of weather or other unavoidable circumstance. And should such Master or Tindal or Supercargo refuse to victual such Passengers, the Collector or Officer acting under his authority is empowered to deprive such Vessel of her License for carrying Passengers beyond the number specified in the first clause of the original Rules now republished.

FORM.

Name of Vessel.	Name of Master.	Tons per Register.	Port of embarkation.	Names of Laborers.	Port at which Laborers have contracted to be landed.	Amount of passage money per head.	Date of departure.

(Signed) *Master.*

Countersigned *Collector or Officer of Customs.*

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

H. C. MONTGOMERY, *Chief Secretary.*

Succession of females to landed property

22d March 1854

Question to the Pundits of the Court of Sudder Udawlut

What is the state of the Law in respect of the succession of females to landed property, both generally & as respects the Naidoo Caste?

Answer of the Pundits,

1 Under the provisions of the Hindoo Law book, entitled "Vignanasiwareeyam" &ca, the property of the person, who having separated from his Co-heirs & not subsequently reunited with them, dies leaving no male issue, devolves first upon his Widow & then upon his daughters. If the latter leave no Sons surviving them, the said property would then go to his Mother. Unless, after her, there be the other heirs specified up to his brother's Sons*, the property in question would go to his paternal grand Mother.

* Vizt. the deceased's father, brother, or brother's Sons.

2 A female has right also to any real property which might have been given to her by her husband thro' affection. daughters are entitled to succeed to their Mother's property, tho' she has Sons. Females are likewise entitled to the property given to them at Dowry at their nuptials. This rule extends to females of all Classes. There is no Special provision as respects the females of the Naidoo Caste.

27th March 1854

(Signed) Appanna Sawstry
Senr Pundit S.A.
(") C Gopaula Sawstry
Junr Pundit S.A.

(True Copy)
(Signed) A. J. Arbuthnot
Actg Register

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 11th May 1854 -

Resolved that a Copy of the above Opinion of the Pundits be Circulated to all Collectors for their information

(True Extract & Copy)

(Signed) R Cunliffe

Sub Secretary in Charge

To The Collector of Madura

(True Copy)

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Abstract of Instructions of the Accountant General dated 7th Oct. 1854 relative to Payment of Interest on and transfers of Government Securities direct from the Subordinate Treasuries.

Para 1. Interest to be paid to Holders only of Promissory Notes resident in Provinces and not to their constituted Attorneys. Holders of Notes resident at the Presidency will not be allowed to draw Interest from Provincial Treasuries.

2. Contains no direction

Para 3 Separate Registers to be kept for each Loan according to form given in Para 22

Para 4 Contains no direction

Para 5th If advice of a Promissory Note presented for payment of Interest has not been duly received from Accountant

Accountant General's Office
the rote together with the
original application of the
proprietor to be forwarded
to Accountt. Genls Office in
order to his request being com-
plied with.

Para 7. Register of transfers to
kept Alphabetically a cer-
n number of pages of it being
t aside for each letter in
the form given below and an
try made on the reverse of
the note immediately under
the endorsement of the indi-
vidual.

Para 8. Whenever a Promissory
te is presented for Interest
ng endorsements on it made
the Proprietor by his Attorney
the Heir, Executor or
ministrator of a deceased
prietor to call for the
wer of Attorney or the Cer-
ficate granted under Act
of 1841 as amended by Acts
of 1851 & 8 of 1854 or Probate
Letters of administration
from the Supreme Courts
by

by virtue of which the endorse-
-ment has been made to forward
to Accountant General with
note for examination & orders.
If order for payment be given
pay the same to party, regis-
-tering, if possible, the endorse-
-ment made on the note under
the directions given in Para
6 & 7. To make an entry in a
Register to be also kept alpha-
-betically, in the form given
below, of the Power of Attorney
&ca under which the endorse-
-ment may have been made.
Para 9. No Interest is to be
drawn on a Note direct from
the Collector's Treasury for the
Proprietor by his Attorney -
see restriction given in 1st para.
Para 10 If Interest be claimed

by

by the Heir Executor &ca of a
deceased Proprietor, the docu-
ment under which the Inter-
est is claimed to be forwarded
to the Accomptant General
for orders. If orders be given
for payment an entry of the
Certificate or Letter &ca to be
made as required in the 8th para
Para 11 Collectors attention
called to Act 8 of 1854 which
directs that Promissory Notes
which Heirs & Administrators
may be authorized to negoti-
ate &ca to be specified in the
Certificate so granted.
Para 12. Proof of decease either
in the shape of a Solemn
Affidavit or affirmation
before a Justice of Peace or
other Judicial Officer or
of a Burial Certificate, attest-
-ed

-ed by the proper authority or of

some such nature should be

required in all cases in which

a Joint Proprietor of a Note

is stated to have died. &

an entry made on the Note

in the following Form below

the Signature of the Survivors.

Proof of death of

registered No.— of

(Signed) A.B.

Collr. &c.

Para 13. When Promissory Notes

stand in the name of any Eu-

-ropean Female unmarried,

the property of such Notes

passes on marriage to the

Husband, & the Husband can,

on production of the Marriage

Certificate, draw Interest upon

Promissory Notes, the property

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[illegible]is wife. The proof of mar-
[illegible]ge should be registered
[illegible] entry made on the back
[illegible] the Note under the Hus-
[illegible]nd's Signature in the fol-
[illegible]ing form -

Certificate of marriage

[illegible] to — Regd. No. — of "

(Signed) A.B.

Collr. &ca

[illegible] 14. All Powers of Attorney
&ca connected with the
[illegible]nsfer &ca of Promissory
[illegible]tes, will be endorsed
[illegible] the following Form & return-
[illegible] to the Proprietor or pre-
[illegible]ter of them.

"Regd. No. — of — "

[illegible]lcutta } (Signed) A.B.
[illegible] 185 } Collr. &ca

Para 15. Every erasure of an endorsement should be accompanied by an explanation in writing, & every cancellation of an endorsement should be made under the signature of the Proprietor.

Para 16. Endorsements made by Native Ladies, must be certified to by two Witnesses, who must enter their signatures on the reverse of the Notes & appear before the Officer of Treasury, such Officer affixing his signature beneath theirs, thus "Examined before me"

(Signed) A.B.

Collr &c

Para 17 Separate Receipts from parties to whom Interest is paid, should be taken

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in Duplicate, according to the Form appended.

Under such Receipt the Collector should write "Paid by Warrant No. — dated — ".

(Signed) A B
Coll. &c.

Para 18 Interest on Promissory Notes of the following Loans is payable half yearly.

4 per Cent Loan of 1832-33

Promissory Notes dated 1st May 1832. Interest payable on the 1st May & 1st Novr. of each year.

× × × ×

× × × ×

Para 19. Receipts for Interest should not be written across previous Receipts, & Receipts written

1

written in red ink are inad-
-missible. When there is no
blank space left on the back
of a Note, it should be for-
warded direct to Calcutta
for renewal.

Para 20. On the first payment
of Interest being made on
a renewed Promissory Note,
it will be seen that a Cer-
-tificate of the last payment
of Interest, made on the
old Note, is written on the
reverse of the new Note
in the following Form -
"Interest for the half (or
quarter) or up to — of —
185 — paid upon this Note"
(Signed) A.B.
Act. Genl.

In like manner, when
a

note is presented for
payment of Interest at your
Office, on which Interest has
before been paid from
another Treasury, a similar
Certificate is required,-
which will be the Collec-
tor's guide as to the period
from which Interest is
payable-

Para 21 The rate of Batta
on Sicca Rupees notes will
be calculated at Rs 6-8-
per cent in all Treasuries
under this Presidency.

Para 22. When Interest
has been paid upon any
note, the amount & usual
particulars of such pay-
ment, will be inserted
in Interest Register
kept by you in the
Form

Form noted below; and in order to the speedy checking of such interest payments in this Office, it is particu-larly requested that extract from the Interest Registers (seperate Registers being kept for each loan) be forwarded to this Office, as soon after the close of each month, as possible, & a duplicate of it be forwarded direct to the Deputy Accountt. General to the Government of India.

Register.

× × ×

Para 23 When Notes are presented by the Proprietors, for renewal, they should be made to endorse them

in

"the Form appended.

× × ×

a 24. A fee of one Rupee
leviable on the renewal
every Promissory Note,
ich should be transmit-
by a Bill.

26. Under every endorse-
t in a Native language,
ould be written a full
liberal translation in
of such endorsement.

27. Every entry made
the reverse side of Pro-
ssory Notes, should take
small a space as
ticable.

No 28 When a Promissory
said to have been
alleged Proprietor
for a Duplicate,
he is to be directed to
advertise

advertise the loss 3 several times in the Official Gazette &c &c. You will, at the same time, inform this Office of the loss in question.

Para 29. Interest will be calculated according to the following Rules.
(Eight Rules are mentioned here)

Para 30 In cases of doubt Public Officers should apply to this Office for information &c

Para 31. It is particularly requested that all the Registers directed by this Circular to be opened and kept, should be confined to the English Department of your Office -

Para 32. The Register of
Notes should be prepared
from the advices received
from this Office, and
kept in the Form given
below - A separate Regis-
ter should be kept for
the Notes of each Loan.
(Here enter Regr.)

See Notification in
The 3 March 1855
The Fort St George Gazette
[illegible] 1855 [illegible]
all [illegible]
[illegible] Pension

50 R ~~49~~

9

The Collector of Madura

Sir

In reply to your letter of the 12 Instt to the address of my predecessor, I have the honor to acquaint you that the Notification which you refer to of the 3d Instt applied to all those Servants on your Establishment whether European East Indian or Native who are entitled to claim the benefit of the Superannuation Pension Rules

Fort St George
Civil Audr's Office
[illegible] March 1855

I have &c
Signed [illegible]
A Civil Audr

No new alienation from the family of the original grantee shall be continued on lapse if the alienation be within 20 years

R 51

101

CIRCULAR.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1103.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, dated 7th May, 1855.

Read the following :

No. 493.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, under date the 26th April, 1855.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has had under his consideration the Order of Government of the 22d July 1853, No. 838,* which directs that, except in certain cases specified, no Enam alienated from the family of the original grantee shall be continued on lapse, where the alienation is of more recent date than twenty years. His Lordship in Council is of opinion that such an order thus having retrospective effect, is calculated to operate with great harshness on the holders of the property concerned, and he is accordingly pleased to cancel the order.

* Printed at page 163 of the 2nd Volume of Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.

2. Para. 3 of Extract Minutes of Consultation of Government, dated July 4th, 1848, No. 712,* which prohibits the future alienation of Enams of the nature there referred to, viz. Enams held without grant and by prescription only, and which were undoubtedly given in the first instance for the personal advantage of individuals, will still continue in force.

* At page 463 of the 1st Volume of Circular Orders of the Board of Revenue.

3. The Board of Revenue will make the present order known by Circular to all Collectors, for their guidance in dealing with Enam Cases. They will also take measures for making it known to all Tahsildars, and to the Public generally in every District, as far as possible.

(True Extract)

J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

Ordered to be communicated to all Collectors, for their information and guidance—and with a request that they will make the present Orders of Government known to all Tahsildars, and to the Public generally, as far as possible.

(True Extract and Copy)

B. CUNLIFFE,

Secretary.

To

Collector of

Fort St. George Gazette
25th May 1855.

52

R 103.

H[illegible] to state in the application for Superannuation Pension the period of the absence of the applicant during which a substitute may have been appointed in his stead

Notification

Heads of Offices in submitting applications for Superannuation Pension for Subordinates on their Establishment are requested in future to state therein, the period of absence of the applicant (for the whole term of his service under the State) during which a substitute may have been appointed in his stead.

Fort St. George
Civil Auditor's Office
23d May 1855

(Signed) J. Bushington
Civil Auditor

Form of Register of Super=annuation pension

53

105

Public Department

No 143

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 30 May 1855

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. [illegible] 25 April 1855-

Ordered that para 2 of the foregoing Resolution together with copy of the Amended Register of Application be published in the Official Gazette for general information, and that all Heads of Offices be directed in making future application for Superannuation Pensions to conform to the Rules therein laid down, and to substitute the Amended Form of Register for that inserted in the Appendix No 1- to the Revised Rules for the grant of Civil Pensions, dated 15 May 1854-

---

Extract from the Resolution of the Govt. of India in the Financial Department dated 25 April 1855

Para 2- The Military Auditor General having reported that he has not the means of verifying the continuous service in an eligible grade, of Assistants in the various Public Offices in the Military Department, including the Departments of Stud, Public Works and Commissariat,

Commissariat, the Honorable the President in Council is pleased to rule that hence forth all Officers, Civil as well as Military, shall in submitting applications for Pensions on behalf of Uncovenanted Servants, state after an inspection of their Establishment Rolls, whether the service of each of the applicants was continuous or not, and, if not, for how long he was unemployed and under what circumstances. His Honor in Council further desires that the Form of the Pension Roll be amended (as per annexed form) so as to give the requisite information in additional columns in every instance —

(True Extract)

(Signed) T. Pycroft —
Chief Secretary

[illegible] Pension

Register of an Application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of
[illegible] Government under date

prefer[illegible]

Name of the person by whom the Pension is applied for with the name of his Father	Number of the Establishment	Identification of Applicant's person	Size: Feet	Size: Inches	Age of applicant at the time of application: Years	Months	Days	Religion or Caste or Tribe	Where residing: Province	Pergunnah	Village	Present Employment	Total period of Service: Years	Months	Applicant's service continuous or not	How long unemployed and under what circumstances	Date of application to Government	Average Salary or authorized Official Allowances per mensem for the five years preceding the date of application	Salary or authorized Official Allowances per mensem at the time of application	Abstracts of the grounds of application	Remarks by the Head of Office	Proposed amount of Pension [illegible]

× See Notification published in the [illegible] 11th January 1856.

N.B. - It must be understood that this Register is not to supercede the detailed information

Medical Officer
to express his opinion
in the Certificate to be issued for
a Person applying for Pension should
improvement in result in the one
year from separation from duty

55.

R

109

Public Department

No 175.

Extract from the Minutes of Consulta:
:tion dated 2d July 1855.

1. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having had under considera:tion the existing rule, by which all Pensions except those for "Good Service" are granted subject to future confirmation on the report of a Medical Committee after twelve months during which interval periodical inspections are to be made by the Zillah Surgeon, and being of opinion that the invariable enforce:ment of this rule is neither necessary nor desirable, but that it is on the contrary productive in many cases of inconvenience to the Public service, and of hardship to the individual, resolves in modification thereof, to direct that the following course be in future pursued in submitting to Govern:ment

-ment applications for Pensions under the rules dated 15th May 1851.

2. All applications for Pensions under the above rules, must, as at present, be accompanied by a Medical Certificate.

3. The Medical officer will therein express his opinion whether material improvement is likely to result from relaxation from duty, and judicious treatment during a period of twelve months — or whether the applicant is evidently either physically or mentally, permanently disqualified for further active employ.

4. In all doubtful cases the Pension will, as at present, be granted, subject to future confirmation, but where no reasonable expectation of improvement can be entertained as in cases of old age, failing sight, paralysis, or the like, and the permanency of the disqualifying cause is beyond a doubt, the Pension will be granted unconditionally

and

and authority given for filling up the vacated appointment.

5. Ordered to be published in the Official Gazette for general information, and to be communicated to all Heads of Offices, who will be guided by the foregoing instructions, submitting future applications for Pensions under the general rules.

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Chief Secretary

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Public Department

Separate

No. 175

R

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 2d. July 1855

115

1 The Right Honorable the Governor in Council having had under consideration the existing rule, by which all Pensions except those for "Good Service" are granted, subject to future confirmation on the Report of a Medical Committee after twelve months, during which interval periodical inspections are to be made by the Zillah Surgeon, and being of opinion that the invariable enforcement of this rule is neither necessary nor desirable, but that it is on the contrary productive in many cases of inconvenience to the Public Service, and of hardship to the individual, resolves in modification thereof, to direct that the following course be in future pursued in submitting to Government applications for Pensions under the rules dated 15 May 1851.

2 All applications for Pensions under the above rules, must, as at present, be accompanied by a Medical Certificate.

3 Medical Officer will therein express his opinion whether material improvement is likely

to result from relaxation from duty and judicious
treatment during a period of twelve months —
whether the applicant is evidently either
physically or mentally, permanently disqualified
for further active employ.

4 In all doubtful cases the Pension will, as
at present, be granted, Subject to future Confir:
mation; but where no reasonable expectation of
improvement can be entertained, as in cases of
old age, failing sight, paralysis, or the like, and
permanency of the disqualifying cause is beyond
doubt, the Pension will be granted uncondition:
ally, and authority given for filling up the vacated
appointment.

5 Ordered to be published in the Official
Gazette for general information, and to be Commu:
nicated to all Heads of Offices, who will be
guided by the foregoing instructions in submit:
ting future application for Pensions, under the
general rules.

(True Extract)
(signed) T. Pycroft
Chief Secretary

To
The Collector and Magte. of
Madura

(True Copy)

58

Revenue Department

R 115

No. 1616

Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue dated 28th June 1855-

Read letter from the Collector of Madura dated 28th May 1855-

(Here enter No. 941)

If the Enam lands to which Mr. Parker alludes are Sarva Maniam, or entirely rent free, their holders cannot distrain for rent, because Regulations XXVII and XXVIII of 1802, having been promulgated to facilitate the realization of the public revenue are declared inapplicable to lands on which no assessment is levied- But as the state of the law on this point is likely to undergo early amendment, and as Village Officers are generally able to make arrangements to protect their rights and interests, no immediate measure appears called for on the Boards part-

(A true Extract)

(Sig'd) I. B. Cunliffe

Secretary-

This Copy was made from the Original furnished by the Garrison Writer.

General Orders by the Governor in Council.

Fort St. George 19th October 1855.

No. 203 of 1855. Mistakes and consequent inconvenience having arisen from the use by Officers required to grant certificates of the average price of Rice to support claims to compensation under the Rules headed "Rice" in Section 10th page 158 to 162 of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations, of the word "Seer" instead of the designation of the measure actually in use at the Station, the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the revision of the Rules in question so that, without the privilege of the Sepoys being in any way infringed, the Calculation according to which they are to receive compensation may be made on some measure recognized by the Proclamation of Government dated 16th October 1846.

2. The following revised Rules are accordingly to be substituted for those under the head of Rice in Section 10th page 158 to 162 of the Code of Pay and Audit Regulations, and will be considered in operation from the date of their receipt, or as soon after as practicable.

Rice 1. When Country Rice of the 3d (or where there are not three kinds of the cheapest) sort in the public market, at any Station exceeds a certain fixed price, individuals of the under mentioned

mentioned ranks and classes not being in receipt of batta provisions or money compensation for them from the Commissariat Department, are entitled either to be supplied with a specified quantity of Rice from the Public Stores, at that fixed price, or to receive the difference in money between the fixed price of that specified quantity and its current price in the market according to the following rates and rules.

Native Commissioned & Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank and File, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers, Trumpeters of the Native Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Golundauze, Infantry, Gun Lascars & Sappers and Miners, Puckallies and Bheasties, men of the Corps of Guides, & Drivers attached to Horse Field Batteries and Karkhanas of Artillery, Ministers and Bearers of the 1st Dooley Corps.

Serving at Secunderabad, Jaulnah, Kamptee or Seetabuldee

When the price exceeds one Rupee for $20\frac{5}{8}$ Madras Measures, in the proportion of $1\frac{3}{8}$ Madras Measures of Rice per man per diem.

Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Rank & File, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers, Trumpeters, of the Native Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Golundauze, Infantry, Gun Lascars & Sappers & Miners, Puckallies & Bheasties, Men of the Corps of Guides & Drivers attached to Horse Field Batteries & Karkhanas of Artillery, Ministrees & Bearers of the 1st Dooley Corps.

Serving at any Station except Kamptee, Seetabuldee, Secunderabad and Jaulnah.

When the price exceeds one Rupee for $13\frac{3}{8}$ Madras Measures in the proportion of $\frac{4}{10}$ Madras Measures of Rice per man per diem.

Native

60 115

3 Native Invalids and Pensioners transferred from Corps of the Madras Army.
Garrison Band
Farriers of Native Horse Artillery, Horse Field Batteries & Native Cavalry, Carnatic Ordnance, Artificers.
Veterinary Pupils.
Medical Apprentices & Candidates
European Pensioners transferred from Corps of the Honorable Company's Madras Army.

Effective or Pensioners

When the price exceeds one Rupee for 13 3/5 Madras Measures in the proportion of 33/64 Madras Measures of Rice per man per diem

Recruit and Pension Boys.

When the price exceeds one Rupee for 13 3/5 Madras Measures in the proportion of 11/32 Madras Measures of Rice per man per diem

Tent Store Medical Store Engineers & Regimental Lascars.
Maistries, [illegible] of the [illegible] Corps
Horse Keepers & Grass Cutters of Horse Artillery, Horse Field Batteries, Dragoons & Native Cavalry.
Puckallies & Bheasties attached to Departments
Artificers of the Ordnance Department & of Corps.
Labourers attached to the Powder Mills.
Native Drapers & Toties of the fixed Establishment of Corps.
Native Medical Pupils.
Choudries & Peons attached to the Horse Artillery Dragoons Cavalry Foot Artillery Golundauze, Infantry & Sappers & Miners.
Holders of Family Certificates on account of Native Commissioned Officers, European &

When the price exceeds one Rupee for 12 Madras Measures, in the proportion of 1/16 Madras Measures of Rice per man per diem

At whatever Station within or beyond the frontier serving or residing.

and Native Non-Commissioned Officers & Rank & File, Carnatic Ordnance Artificers, Farriers, Drummers, Fifers, Buglers, Trumpeters, Puckallees, Bheasties, men of the Corps of Guides, Drivers attached to Horse Field Batteries & Karkhanas of Artillery, Tinsmiths & Bearers of the 1st Dooly Corps.

N.B. Holders of Family Certificates should as a general rule, always receive money compensation for the difference of price instead of Rice or Paddy in kind.

2 When the prices of Rice in the public market exceed the fixed rates as above defined Officers at the head of Departments or Commanding, or in charge of Corps, Detachments, Recruiting &c are to make application to the Officer Commanding the Forces or Station, for permission to indent on the Commissariat for Rice on account of the parties entitled to receive it, or to draw money compensation in lieu thereof.

3. If it is found impossible or inexpedient to issue grain in kind, Compensation money is to be drawn in arrears on abstract agreeably to the annexed form, the entries as to quantity description & price of grain being modified according to actual circumstances and the rules applicable thereto.

4. At Stations where the Madras

Measure.

61 121

measure is not in general use, the Certificate of the average price should state the designation of the measures in use, the number of them sold for a Rupee & the equivalent in Madras Measures. Should the latter be found impracticable or inconvenient, the equivalent must be ascertained by measurement, & the bill for compensation must be supported by a Certificate from the Commissariat Officer, or if there is no Commissariat Officer at the Station, from the Station Staff Officer, of the number of Madras measures equivalent to the number of local measures certified to have been sold for a Rupee.

5 The Madras Measure (or Puddy) eight of which make one Marcal, & which is invariably used in computing Commissariat and other supplies, has been distributed to Collectors and Commissariat Officers, and each Regiment, Battalion and Station of a Wing or other Detachment will in like manner be supplied with it & the smaller measures as per Margin on application to the Military Board.

Half Measure
Quarter do.
1/8 - do or Ollock
1/16 - do or half Ollock
1/32 - do or Quarter Ollock

Form

To The Paymaster

Sir, - Please to order payment of the following sums to the — Regiment N.I. being

-ting the difference arising in the purchase of Rice between the Compensation rate & the price of Rice in the Bazaar for the Month of 18__ ——

	Sub.	Jemadars	Havildars	Naigues	Drummers	Sepoys	Bhisties	Present [illegible]	Total number of men	Total number of [illegible] Rice at [illegible] for the [illegible]	Bazaar price of Rice at [illegible] Seers per Rupee			Compensation rate of Rice at [illegible] Seers per Rupee			Difference between Compensation rate & Bazaar price			Signatures of Officers Commanding Companies.	
											Rs	as	p	Rs	as	p	Rs	as			
Grenadier Company																					
1st																					
2d																					
3d																					
4																					
5																					
6																					
Light																					

This is to Certify that the Officer Commanding (here insert Corps or Detachment) did apply for the issue of Grain to the Troops under his Command for the Month of —— but that it was impracticable (or inexpedient as the case may be) to issue Grain from the Public stores at this Station.

Received the Amount Viz Rupees ——

(Station & date) (Signature of the Commanding Officer of the Station)

This is to Certify that no Grain was issued by the Commissariat to the Troops & for the period specified in this Abstract.

(Station & date) (Signature of the Commissariat Officer)

This

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This is to Certify, that the average price of the 3d. sort of Country Rice sold in the Bazaar at — during the Month of — was ——— Madras Measure per Company's Rupees.

(Signature of the Magistrate or when that cannot be obtained, of the Commanding Officer.)

Signature of Officer Commanding the Regiment or Detachment.

6 — When any individuals of the ranks & classes detailed in Para 1st are in receipt of batta, they are entitled to Rice or Compensation money in lieu of it only when the market price of the 3d. (or where there are not three kinds of the cheapest) sort of Country Rice shall exceed 1 Rupee for 8 6/8 Madras Measures. The Certificates of price if they cannot be obtained from the Civil Authorities will be granted of Commanding Officers, who will also be required when Corps or Detachments may be marching, to keep an account of the current prices of the third sort of Rice at the principal places through which they may pass, in order that the average price of the month may be correctly ascertained.

N.B. — At stations beyond the Taptee River or to the northward of Nagpore, compensation to Troops & Followers will be the same as allowed at Kamptee.

No. 96

Fort St. George Gazette
11th March 1856.
Page 395

Uncovenanted servants receiving a salary of 100 Rs a month & upwards

63

125

Notifications

Fort William Financial Department.

The 22nd February 1856.

Read a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No. 107 of 1855, dated the 5th December.

Resolution — The Honorable Court of Directors having approved with certain modifications of a Code of Rules recommended by this Government for regulating leave of absence and acting allowances to Public Officers of India not in the covenanted service of the East India Company, the most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve that the following rules together with the Despatch above adverted to be published in the Official Gazette for general information and be held applicable from the date of the publication of the Notification to all Officers in the Uncovenanted Service of the Government who may be in the receipt of Salaries of Rupees 100 a Month and upwards.

Financial Department

No. 107 of 1855

Our Governor General of India in Council

[Margin: ...tter from, dated ... July 1855 No. 101 ...ward the report ... Special ...mmittee con...sting of the ...ilitary Auditor ...eral the Secre...ry to the Govern...nt of Bengal ... the Accountant ...Government of ...ngal) which was ...]

1. We have carefully considered the papers accompanying your letter noted in the Margin relative to the proposed enactment of Rules for the Regulation of Leave of absence &ca. to the large and increasing classes of Public Officers not in the covenanted Service of the

India

East India Company; but nevertheless in many cases performing duties of great importance & responsibility. It is scarcely necessary to observe that we desire to treat them in this as in all other respects with the utmost liberality and consideration that may be consistent with the interests of the Public service.

2d Adopting as a principle to be inviolably maintained, that in each seperate case of absence of an uncovenanted officer, the expence occasioned thereby is to be defrayed out of the absentee's salary we are prepared to concur in the grant to uncovenanted servants (Receiving Rupees 100 per month and upwards) of the advantages as respects Sick leave and leave on private affairs proposed in the Code under consideration. The advantages may be concisely stated as follows.

1st Sick Leave. The grant of Leave for three years altogether during the entire period of service, of which two years only may be continuous or reckon as service for Pension. During one year of absence, the Absentee to be subjected to the deduction of half and during the remaining period of two thirds of his allowances provided that he shall in no case draw a larger sum than Rupees 6000 (£600) per annum.

The maximum being thus fixed, we

Government ... under the au... of framing a Rules for th... lation of le... absence & a... allowance of Uncovenant... Service & ... earnest hope the proposed may receive Court's san...

shall leave it to the Local Government in the exercise of their discretion in each case how far the advantages of the Rules should be modified with reference to the length of service of the Applicant and other circumstances. We desire however that, after a continuous of absence of two years on Sick Certificate an interval of two years shall elapse before further leave on that account is granted

2nd Leave on private affairs. The grant of leave for one Month in each year without deduction, for six Months on sufficient Cause being shown with deduction of half allowances provided the rate of Rupees 6000 (£600) per annum, be not exceeded, and under Special Circumstances for twelve months without forfeiture of appointment but without pay and without the leave Counting as service for Pension.

This latter advantage may we think be fairly conceded in special Cases to uncovenanted servants since a regular Furlough on private affairs cannot be granted to them and the loss of their appointments involves practically the loss to them of the service but it should not be allowed more than once during the period of service.

3rd

3rd We accede to your suggestion that heads of offices in cases of urgency may be authorized to grant leave of absence on medical certificate to the extent of one month provided the same be immediately reported for the sanction of Government.

4th The Rules proposed regarding the allowances of persons appointed to act for absentees appear unobjectionable.

We are
Your affectionate friends
Signed/ E Macnaghten
" / W. H. Sykes
& eight other Directors

London
the 5th Decr.
1855

Rules for regulating Leave of Absence and Acting allowances to public officers in India not in the covenanted service of the East India Company

Chapter I

Rules for application of Leave of absence

Section I. Leave of Absence to officers not in the covenanted service of the East India Company receiving their appointments direct from Government will be granted by the Government only

under

under which office is held on application made publicly through the regular channel in the Department to which the applicant may belong but in respect of all other offices it will be optional with the Local Govt. to delegate to Heads of offices or Departments power to act upon the rules without special reference to Higher Authority.

Section II Absence without leave will render the Absentee liable to loss of appointment and will be attended with entire forfeiture of salary for the whole period of such absence

Section III No leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect except in Cases of severe illness to be attested by Medical Certificate Conforming in every respect to the directions Contained in Section IV

Chapter II

Rules for Sick Leave.

Section IV When an application for leave of absence is made on the ground of ill health it must be accompanied by a statement of the Case from the Medical man by whom the applicant has been attended, distinctly stating from personal observation the nature of the disease the symptoms by which it

has manifested, the causes by which it has been probably produced and the period during which it has existed so far as the knowledge of the Medical officer extends, and by a Certificate from the Chief Medical officer of the station or District or if at a Presidency Town from a Presidency or other official Surgeon Certifying after careful personal investigation, the necessity for temporary removal and the period for which absence is to the best of his judgement absolutely requisite for restoration to health - If the requisite leave be for a longer period than six months the Certificate must in the first instance be countersigned by the superintending Surgeon of the division in which the applicant may be located and in cases of leave beyond sea be afterwards submitted with the statement of the case for the consideration and Countersignature of the Members of the Medical Board.

The Certificate shall be given in the following form.

I A B Surgeon at, or of —— do hereby Certify that E F - (Here enter designation of office) is in a bad state of health, and I do solemnly and sincerely declare that according to the best of my judgement a change

66 137

change of air is essentially necessary to his recovery, and that the circumstances of his case are such as to render leave of absence for the period of — absolutely necessary (or highly desireable).

The following form shall be observed by the superintending Surgeon and members of the Medical Board in countersigning the certificate -

I (or We) do hereby certify that according to the best of my or (our) professional Judgement, after careful consideration of his case I (or we) believe the state of health of E. F. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of — absolutely necessary (or highly desirable) for his recovery

An application for extension of leave must if the applicant be in India be accompanied by a certificate to a like effect from the Medical officer by whom the applicant is attended together with a statement showing sufficient reason for the extension solicited and such certificate must be countersigned by the members of the Medical Board or by the superintending surgeon of the Division in which the applicant may be located in like manner, if the applicant shall have proceeded beyond the Territories under the Government

of

of the East India Company he must furnish a Certificate and statements to the required effect from a Surgeon or Phisician at the place of his temporary residence by whom he has been attended, such attendance and the period of it to be stated and the Certificate to be counter signed by the examining Phisician of the East India Company if the Absentee is in Europe or by the Principal Medical Authority of the Colony or Country to which the Absentee may have proceeded, or some sufficient reason stated for the want of such Countersignature if not produced.

The officer countersigning must either personally examine the applicant or state some sufficient reason why he has been unable to do so when any of the required particulars are neglected leave will be refused.

Section V Leave of absence will be granted under the following limitations to servants who may be declared by a sufficient Medical Certificate to require leave for the restoration of their health.

1 The limit to leave on Medical Certificate is fixed at three years during the entire period of service, of which not more than two years may be continuous and two years only be permitted to reckon as service

qualifying

qualifying for Pension. 67 133

2 Leave of absence on Medical Certificate will not be granted for a longer period than twelve months at any one time which may however be extended if necessary under renewed Medical Certificate for periods not exceeding six Months within the limit of two years continuously. after a continuous absence of two years on Medical Certificate an interval of two years shall elapse before further leave on that account is granted

3 During one year of the entire period of absence under this Rule the Absentee will be subjected to a deduction of one half and during the remainder to a deduction of two thirds of his allowances, provided however that he shall in no case draw a large sum than Rs 6000 (£ 600) per annum

4 In case of extreme urgency, the Heads of offices are authorized to grant leave of absence on Medical Certificate to the extent of one Month provided the same be immediately reported for the sanction of Government

Chapter III

Rules for leave on private affairs

Section VI Leave of absence may be granted for one Month in each year to Judicial officers, during the authorized Closing of the

Civil

Civil Courts without deduction from salary.

Section VII In addition to the above and on sufficient cause being shown leave of absence may be granted on private affairs for not more than six Months, one half the absentee's salary being deducted for such period of absence provided rate of Rupees 6000 £ 600 per annum be not exceeded.

Clause 2 The leave granted under this section will be computed from the date of the absentees quitting his post to the date of his return thereto - A second leave of the same discription cannot be taken till the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from a former leave - No portion of the salary allowed to be drawn will be claimable till the absentee shall have returned to his duty.

Clause 3 Leave taken under this - and the preceding section will reckon as service qualifying for Pension.

Section VIII In addition to the leave which may be granted under the preceding Rules on Medical Certificate or private affairs Government may at any time under special circumstances and on its discription grant leave of absence once during the period of service not exceeding twelve

Months

months on private affairs without forfeiture of appointment but without pay such period of absence not to count as service towards Pension.

IX No leave of absence on private affairs shall be claimable by any party whatever under these rules as a matter of right, such leave will be granted only at the pleasure of the Government or its authorized officers when the concession of the indulgence in no way interferes with the interests of the public service and it shall be the duty of the Government in every instance (except in the case of leave granted under section VI) to consider and determine whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave.

Section X Parties who may desire to draw their allowances while absent on leave will be required to give security in such amount and form as may be fixed by Government for the refund of any excess that may be drawn in case of their coming under retrenchment.

Chapter IV

Rules for allowances &ca

Section XI

Section XI. No person appointed to a situation under the Government shall draw the salary of his appointment for any period prior to the date of his joining it.

Section XII. An officer holding a situation appointed to one of equal or higher value will until he joins draw so much of the salary of his new office as may be equal to the salary of his former situation, provided he does not exceed the time allowed for joining under the following Rules, should he do so no salary will be passed to him for such period in excess.

Section XIII. The time ordinarily allowed for joining an appointment is to be calculated at the rate of fifteen miles a day (Sundays excepted) together with a week to prepare for the journey, but on occasions of emergency it will be optional with the Government to prescribe the period within which any journey is to be performed

Section XIV. A person officiating temporarily in any situation will draw so much of the salary of such situation as may equal the sum deducted on account of absence from the real incumbent

and

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and the substantive allowances of every officer temporarily acting in a situation of superior emolument will be subject to deduction at the same rate, but no additional expence is on any account to be incurred by the absence of any officer on leave

By order of the Most Noble the Governor General in Council

(Signed) C. Hugh. Lushington
Secretary to the Government of India

No. 10.

Notification. It is hereby notified for general information that no application for the payment of arrears of Pension due to deceased Pensioners of the uncovenanted Service will be attended to unless made within six Months from the date of the Pensioners demise.

(Signed) C. Hugh. Lushington
Secretary to the Government of India

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Limiting the period of service of Civil Servants to 35 years

Fort St. George March 28th 1856.

The following Notification from the Calcutta Gazette is republished for general information

No. 336

Fort William, Home Department

The 21st February 1856.

Notification.- The following despatch, received from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, is published for General information.

Financial Department

No. 112 of 1855

Our Governor General of India in Council

Letter from, in Revenue Department dated 14th Septr. 1855 No. 6

With reference to the appointment of Mr. W. Dampier to be a Member of the Board of Revenue requests the Court's decision on the question as to the date from which service is to be computed, to commence for the purpose mentioned in Section 29 Chapter VII of the new Civil Service Rules

In applying the new Rule, which limits the period of service of Civil Servants to 35 Years except in special Cases, We intend that the period of Service should be taken to commence from the date of arrival of the Servants in India. This decision accords with the opinion expressed in your letter.

We are &ca.

London The 19th December 1855

(Signed) E. Macnaghten
W. H. Sykes
and other Directors

By order (Signed) J. Dycroft
Chief Secretary

Fort St George Gazette 6th May 1856 - Page 701

to specify the period of absence of an applicant for pension, the applicatn

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(41)

Notification

Fort Saint George May 6, 1856

Considerable inconvenience and delay having been occasioned in consequence of the omission by the heads of Offices when Submitting application for Pensions to Specify the period of absence of an applicant during the term of his Service it is desired that in future strict attention be paid by all heads of Offices to the Civil Auditor's Notification on the Subject published in the offical Gazette of the 25 May 1855

G. N. Taylor

Acting Deputy Secretary To Government

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Fort Saint George
Accountant General's office
1st May 1836.

Circular
No. 95

From
G. L. Prendergast Esqr
Acting Accountant General

To
The Collector of
Madura

Sir,

Under instructions from Government Contained in the Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated the 29th November last, I have the honor to Communicate to you the following Rules to be observed by a Collector on his taking Charge of office from his Predecessor, or on his assuming Charge in Case of the death of the incumbent in order to remove from the Collector vacating the responsibility for advances of Cash made by him and remaining unadjusted in his accounts. The practice which has hitherto obtained

on the head have been considered insufficient and ill adapted to the purpose.

2. The demand against a Collector vacating consists of any sum ascertained to be due by him, or for which he is accountable to Government and comprehends four items.

1stly Advances received by the vacating incumbent

2ndly Advances made to him or by him to others for public Service, under sanction from Govt. and remaining unadjusted or unaccounted for

3rdly Advances of Public money made by him without proper Authority from Government &

4thly Retrenchments by the Audit Office for Salary or allowances improperly received by him & paid by him to others.

3. In the 1st & 4th Cases the Civil Auditor will adopt measures to ascertain the demand and to recover the same or to relieve him from the demand, as the case may be, soon after the Collector vacates Office. The relieving Officer will have nothing to do in these Cases.

4 In the 2nd Case the Officer receiving or assuming Charge must certify that the advances have all been made under proper Authority

and to that end it is necessary that he furnish this Office with a List shewing all advances outstanding in the Collectorate accounts, with a reference to the Sanction for each verified, and signed by the Collector as correct. This List should have been previously certified to be Correct by the Head Sheristadar and head English accountant of the Office and should be transmitted + to this office without fail with the Collector's accounts for the Month then Current.

+ On being satisfied on examination that each advance then outstanding was made on proper Voucher duly signed and witnessed by proper parties, and that such Voucher is forth-coming on record. Together with an requittance Certificate agreeably to the form annexed.

5 The 3rd. Case, remaining to be noticed, is for advances of Public money made by the deceased or departing Officer without proper Authority from Government. The relieving officer must in this Case, within a Month after his induction, furnish the Accountant General's Office with a statement shewing in brief detail × any advances found to have been made without due Authority, with an explanation of the Cause thereof. The particulars of the Explanation it will devolve upon him to obtain from the Officer relieved, if present, or from the Head Sheristadar, and Head English Accountant,

× Date, Amount, and Nature of the advance and the name of the party to whom the same was made.

in the event of the absence or the death of his Predecessor.

To give effect to these arrangements it will be necessary for each individual Collector to adopt effectual measures at once for the adjustment of all the advances outstanding in the accounts of his Collectorate up to the present period.

7. The Three Accounts Current which Collectors have been instructed to furnish the Accountant General by the Circular from this Office of the 29th December last will assist in setting this matter right, and enable them to arrange and adjust the advances with facility as desired in the preceding para.

8. These instructions will apply also to the advances exhibited in your accounts under the head of "Advances Repayable"

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most Obedt. Servt.
(Signed) G. L. Prendergast
Acting Acctt. General

(True Copy)

Form of the proposed Acquittance Certificate for Collectors

I do hereby certify that on receiving
or Assuming Charge of the Collectorate of
agreeably to my appointment by Government
under date the I examined the public
Accounts of the Treasury and Huzoor Cutcherry,
and found that the balance of Cash in the
Treasury which I received, corresponds with
the Public accounts kept there. I also examined
all the advances made by my Predecessor or
Predecessors on account of the Service of Gov^t. or
repayable, which are outstanding at this date.
I find that all of them have been made under
proper Sanction of Government, and are secured
by proper and sufficient Documents obtained from
the parties who received such advances. I do therefore
undertake the responsibility for the recovery or due
adjustment by Sanctioned Bills for actual charges
of all the advances thus outstanding; and hereby
acquit my Predecessor from any and all responsibility
[illegible] the accounts of the above Collectorate -

Medical Certificate to be forwarded with applications for Pensions in all cases –

Separate.

75 Public Department

No 103

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation dated 12th May 1856

Read the following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department dated 11th April 1856.

Read again Financial Resolution dated 17th September last.

Read para 34 of a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors of the East India Company No 11 of 1856 dated the 6th Feby last

Para 34. Although there may be some cases in which a medical Certificate is scarcely required, yet we think it is safer practice to insist on medical testimony being given whenever an Uncovenanted Servant applies for permission to retire in consequence of infirmity of body or mind and we desire that this practice be continued.

The Hon'ble Court having in their Financial Despatch No 11 of the 6th February last, ruled the medical testimony shall be given whenever an Uncovenanted Servant applies for permission to retire from the service of Government in consequence of infirmity of body or mind the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to recall the orders passed in the Financial Resolution of the 17th September last by which the question of incapacity in cases of Public Servants unfitted for further employment by old age, was left to be decided by the Head of the Office subject to appeal

if necessary to the next higher executive authority, and to determine that in future a Medical Certificate shall be required in every such case to accompany application for Pension.

Ordered that a Copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, Fort St George, Bombay, N. W. Provinces, the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and the Civil Auditor of Fort William

(True Extract)

(Signed) C. Hugh Lushington

Secretary to the Government of India

Ordered that the foregoing Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India dated 11th April last, be communicated to all Heads of Offices for their information and guidance in submitting future applications

(True Extract)

(Signed) G. N. Taylor

Acting Deputy Secretary to Government.

If Privilege be taken at one time no other leave can be granted until the completion of 11 months from expiration of last leave. &c

Fort Saint George Gazette July 15, 1856 - Page 68 76

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is published for general information.

No. 2941

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 20th June 1856

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Foreign Department, No. 3047, dated the 28th ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders a letter No. 364, dated the 19th Idem from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, soliciting instructions on certain points connected with Section VI of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules.

Resolution. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council observes that the points on which orders are solicited by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab are these.

First. Whether privilege leave can be taken in broken periods of less than

than one month within the year?
Second. What is the Minimum period which should intervene between the leave taken in one year and the leave to be granted in the following year?

As neither of these points is provided for in the existing Rules, His Lordship in Council directs that the provisions made for the Covenanted Service, as published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 14th Ultimo, be applied to the Uncovenanted Service, Vizt:

If the privilege leave be taken at one time no second leave can be granted until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, and if taken in broken periods, no second instalment can be taken until the completion of 6 months from the expiration of the previous instalment of leave.

Order. Ordered that a Copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Foreign Department for communication to the Secretary to the

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the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab

Ordered also that a transcript of the above Resolution be sent to the Departments* and the Governments noted in the margin.†

Ordered also that a Copy be sent to the Civil Auditor Fort William for his information —

* Home
Military
Public Works

† Bengal
Madras
Bombay
N. W. Provinces
Straits Settlements

(A True Extract)
(Signed) C. H. Lushington
Secretary to the Govt. of India

Fort St George 18 July 22d 1856.

The following Notification by the Government of India, is republished for general information

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No 25.

Fort William, Financial Department The 27 June 1856.

Notification. It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to resolve that the special leave allowed under Clause 4 of Section VI of the Civil Absentee Rules of the 8th June 1855 for the interval elapsing between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning absence on sick leave or between the end of reckoning absence on sick leave & re-arrival at Station, shall no longer be calculated in the manner laid down in the above Clause & Section but at the rate of one day for every

every ten miles of the distance to be travelled, provided that the limit of three months shall in no case be exceeded & that the whole time claimed shall have been spent bonâ-fide between the place of departure & the place of destination.

It is to be understood, that the Rule now laid down will not interfere with the Rule prescribed for joining stations in case of officers appointed to any new office-

(signed) C. H. Lushington
Secy to the Govt of
of India

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council-

(Signed) T. Pycroft

Fort St George Gazette 29th July 1856

No. 32

79 15

Fort William, Financial Dept.
11th July 1856.

Notification — Extract from a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 40 of 1856, dated the 21st May.

Para 3.

Letter from, dated 29th November 1855 No. 161. Forward Copy of Correspondence with the Government of Bengal, and with reference thereto submit for orders the question whether a Civil Servant should be permitted to receive his allowances during privilege leave only upon his return to duty.

You will observe from Para 18 of our Despatch in this Department, dated 6th Febuy. 1856, No. 11, that a Civil Servant must return to his duty at the expiration of his "privilege" leave to entitle him to the advantages thereof. His allowances will therefore not be payable till he shall have rejoined his appointment.

Extract from a Despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 11 of 1856, dated 6th Feby.

Para 18.

Letter from, dated 18th July 1855, No. 94. — Report Proceedings in this Department for the 4th Quarter of 1854 ... of Mr. Money, Officiating Judge of Moorshedabad,

We observe that this "privilege" leave was granted to Mr. Money preparatory to his proceeding on furlough; but "privilege" leave ought only to be allowed when

when it is the intention of the Servant to return to his duty at the close of it. The object of the indulgence should be kept in view, and the advantage of leave, with full salary, should be reserved for those Ser=vants who, having been at their stations for eleven Consecutive months, (or longer if the leave be accumulated) require a little relaxation, and after enjoying it re=turn to their duty. It is the rule that if a Civil Servant, whilst absent on "privilege" leave, be granted extended leave, under Medical Certificate, he shall be considered liable to the Rules applicable to leave of absence, on Medical Certificate, for the whole period of his absence; and we see no reason for maintaining a different practice when a Furlough on private af=fairs is taken in extension of privilege leave. In the latter Case, a moiety only of salary should be drawn up to the date of the Absentee's quitting India on Furlough allowance.

not having been absent from his post for 2 years before the promulgation of the new Absentee Rules has been granted the benefit of accumulated privilege leave under Section XIII of the Rules, on the ground that service before, as well as after, the introduction of the new Rules reckoned towards qualifying for the privilege.

~~Fort St. George Gazette~~ No. 33
29th July 1856

80 R 15

Notification. – Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 40 of 1856, dated the 21st May:–

Para 6 – With reference to the representations which have been made to you on this subject, we concur in the propriety of your having ruled that security shall in future only be required from Civil Servants when proceeding on regular Furlough, or when resigning the Service.

Letter from, dated 29th November 1855, No. 164. Forward Correspondence containing certain suggestions from the Government, N.W. Provinces, relative to the practice of requiring security from Civil Servants proceeding to Europe.

7 We shall not accept the resignation of any Civil Servant, during absence in this Country on sick leave or special leave on private affairs, without ascertaining that there are no demands against him – A prompt reply to our reference in such cases will be essential.

8. It will be requisite that this alteration of practice should be promulgated for the information of our Civil Servants.

Fort St. George Gazette No. 34
29 July 1856

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Notification — Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 38 of 1856, dated the 13th May:—

Para 43

Letter from, dated 10th September 1855, No. 123 - Report Proceedings in this Department for the 1st Quarter of 1855 -

123 & 126. Forward Correspondence with the Government of Fort St. George, on the question whether Uncovenanted Servants should be allowed to Count as service qualifying for Pension the period of authorized absence.

The subject here reported upon has been decided in our Despatch in this Department dated 5th December 1855, No. 107.

44 — It appears to have been the practice at Madras to permit all absence of Uncovenanted Servants, on authorized leave, to reckon as service for pension. Although this has been put a stop to, we should not consider it just to allow those Uncovenanted Servants who may have enjoyed the advantage beyond the limit fixed by the new Rule to be now deprived of counting their past leave as service

Fort St. George, July 2th 1856

The following Notification by the Government of India; are republished for general information

No 32

Fort William Financial Department The 11th July 1856

Notification. Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department No 40 of 1856, dated the 21st May

Para 3 You will observe from para 18 of our Despatch in this Department,

Letter from, dated 29th November 1855 No 161 Forward Copy of Correspondence with the Govt. of Bengal & with reference thereto submit for orders the question whether a Civil Servant should be permitted to receive his allowances during privilege leave or only upon his return to duty

dated 6th February 1856 No 11, that a Civil Servant must return to his duty at the expiration of his "privilege leave" to entitle him to the advantages thereof: His allowances will therefore not be payable till he shall have rejoined his appointment.

Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No 11 of 1856, dated the 6th February

Para 18. We observe that this "privilege leave was granted to Mr Money preparatory to his proceeding on Furlough; but "privilege" leave ought only to be allowed when it is the intention of the Servant to return to his duty at the close of it. The object of the indulgence should be kept in view, & the advantage of leave with full salary should be reserved for those Servants who, having been at their Stations for eleven consecutive months, (or longer if the leave be accumulated) require

Letter from, dated 18th July 1855, No 94. Report proceedings in this Department for the 4th Quarter of 1854.

(95) Mr R Money, Officiating Judge of Moorshedabad, not having been absent from his post for two years before the promulgation of the new absentee Rules has been granted the benefit of accumulated privilege leave under Section XIII of the Rules, on the ground that service before as well as after the

introduction of the new Rules reckoned towards qualifying for the privilege - require a little relaxation, & afterwards enjoying it return to their duty - It is the rule that if a Civil Servant whilst absent on "privilege" leave be granted extended leave, under Medical Certificate he shall be considered liable to the Rules applicable to leave of absence on Medical Certificate, for the whole period of his absence, & we see no reason for maintaining a different practice when a Furlough on private affairs is taken in extention of privilege leave - In the latter case, a moiety only of salary should be drawn up to the date of the absentee's quitting India on Furlough allowance -

No 33

Notification. Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department No 40 of 1856 dated the 21st May =

Para 6 With reference to the representations which have been made to you on this subject, we concur in the propriety of your having ruled that Security shall

Letter from dated 29th November 1855 No. 164 Forward Correspondence containing certain sugges-tions from the Govern-ment N. W. Provinces relative to the practice of requiring security from Civil Servants proceeding to Europe

in future only be required from Civil Servants when proceeding on regular Furlough, or when resigning the Service -

7 We shall not accept the resignation of any Civil Servant, during absence in this Country on sick leave or special leave on private affairs without ascertaining that there are no demands against him. A prompt reply to our reference in such cases will be essential

8 It will be requisite that this alteration of practice should be promulgated for the information of our Civil Servants -

No 34

Notification Extract from a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department No 38 of 1856 dated the 13th May

Letter from, dated 10th September 1855, No. 123 - Report Proceedings in this Department for

Para. 43 The subject here reported upon has been decided

for the 1st Quarter of 1855 . . .

123 & 126 Forward Correspondence with the Govt of Fort St George, on the question whether Uncovenanted Servants should be allowed to count as service qualifying for Pension the periods of authorized absence

decided in our Despatch in this Department dated 5th December 1855 No 107

44 It appears to have been the practice at Madras to permit all absence of Uncovenanted Servants, on authorized leave to reckon as service for pension. Although this has been put a stop to we should not consider it just to allow those Uncovenanted Servants who may have enjoyed the advantage beyond the limit fixed by the new Rule to be now deprived of counting their past leave as service.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council

(Signed) C. H. Lushington

Secy to the Govt of India

By order of the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council –
(signed) T. Pycroft
Chief Secretary –

29 July 1856

Fort St George August 1st 1856

The following Notification by the Government of India, is republished for general information

R

No 36

Fort William Financial Department

11th July 1856

Notification — It is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve that in the case of an Uncovenanted Servant proceeding to Europe on leave on Medical certificate, under Section V of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, the leave shall be computed from the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he may have embarked from any Port in India, which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency, to the date of his arrival at any port

within

within the Presidency to which he belongs or at any other Port which is not more distant from his Station than the Ports of his own Presidency.

His Lordship in Council is also pleased to resolve that, for the interval between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning absence, or between the end of reckoning absence and rearrival at Station, special leave shall be allowed, calculated at the rate of one day for every 15 miles of the distance to be travelled, provided that the total period of such special leave shall in no case exceed two months, & that the whole time claimed shall have been spent bona fide between the place of departure & the place of destination.

The special leave thus granted will be allowed to count as service qualifying for pension, & the absentee will during such leave be entitled to draw the same Salary as is allowed

by

by Clause 3 of Section V of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

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Signed C H Lushington
Secy to the Govt
of India

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council
(Signed) T. Pycroft
Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, September 9. 1856

The following Notification by the Government of India, is republished for General information.

K 173

No. 40

Fort William Financial Department

The 29th August 1856.

Resolution, The Government of Bombay having solicited orders with reference to the ruling of this Government, dated the 20th June last, on certain points connected with Section VI of the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules, whether in the event of an Uncovenanted Servant taking privilege leave in one year by instalments, it is necessary before granting him leave in the following year (either by instalments, or for a whole month) that 11 months shall elapse after the termination of the last instalment taken by him in the previous year, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to determine that an Uncovenanted Servant taking privilege leave by instalments in one year may be allowed privilege leave

in

in the following year, if for a whole month at the expiration of 11 Months or if by instalments, after 6 months from the termination of the last instalment taken in the preceeding year.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(signed) E. Drummond
Off^g Secry to
the Government
of India

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

(signed) J. Pycroft
Chief Secretary

Fort St. George 12th August 1856

88 176

No 247 of 1856 - The following General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, are republished for the information of the Army.

General Orders By the Right Honorable The Governor General Of India in Council.

Fort William 24th July 1856.

No. 1010 of 1856 - With reference to the Government General Orders noted in the margin,

No 302. dated 23rd May 1850	the Right Honorable
" 974. dated 25th November 1853.	the Governor General
" 587 dated 31 May 1854.	of India in Council,
" 810 dated 9th August 1855.	is pleased to promul-

-gate the following alterations in modifi-cation of existing Regulations, relative to deposits of European soldiers of Her Majesty's & the Honorable Company's Service in the Government Savings Bank conse-quent on the approaching abolition of the Government Agency =

I When the deposits of Soldiers

reach

ach the sum of Rupees (1,500) one thousand
five hundred the amount shall be in=
vested by the Secretary to the Government
Savings Bank in the usual way in a
manner which the depositor desires it

II When a Treasury note remains unde=
livered for three months after invest=
ment, it shall be carried to a separate
account, to be opened in the name of
the depositor in a Ledger to be kept
for that purpose by the Secretary
to the Government Savings Bank,
but interest upon Treasury notes
so transfered shall remain undrawn.
Depositors however who may
communicate their wishes to that
effect to the Secretary to the Government
Savings Bank can have their Treasury
notes made over to the Bank of Bengal

III The above Rules are applicable to
Military Depositors who make their Deposits
direct through Divisional Pay Offices
as well as to those who are in account
with a Regimental Savings Banks

Notice 89 K (17)

1 The adoption by the Civil Auditor of the System of pre-audit of Abstracts for salaries of Officers and other Civil charges has rendered necessary a modification of the arrangement announced in my notification dated 19th & published in the Fort St. George Gazette of the 22d of April last -

2 Instructions on the subject were issued by me to Collectors &c in a Circular dated 26th Ultimo, but in order that the course of proceeding may be known to all officers concerned, the following Notification is Gazetted.

3 Officers who may be temporarily absent on duty, or on leave in another District or at the Presidency, as the case may be should forward their abstracts for Pay and other allowances due for a past month, on the 1st of the succeeding month to the Civil Auditor, who will pass & return the papers to them - on the present

ment

thereof by the Officers to the Collector
of the District where they may be located,
or to the Sub Treasurer if at the Presi-
-dency, he will disburse the amount to
the Officers - To enable the Collector
or the Sub Treasurer, as the case may be,
to discharge the Abstracts in question the
Collector of the District to which the
Officers may stand permanently
appointed, will forward on the 2d
of each month a Bill of exchange
drawn by him on, & in favor of, the
Collector, or on, & in favor of, the Sub
Treasurer, as the case may be, for
the net amount of salary due for
a past month -
4 In every case in which the amount
of Pay & allowances to be drawn for
a past month, by an Officer
absent on duty or on leave as above-
mentioned, may differ from that
actually drawn for the preceding
month

month, a copy of the Abstract 90
which he may have to send to Civil
Auditor on the 1st of the month 179
should be despatched by him pre=
=viously to the Collector of the Dis=
=trict to which he may stand perma=
=nently appointed, so as to reach
him on the 1st of the month, in
view to his regulating the amount
of the Bill of exchange which is
to be forwarded by him on that
account on the 2d of the month,
as provided for in the preceding para

(signed) G. L. Prendergast
Acct. General

3d September
1856

R 91 181

Notification

Fort St. George, September 12th 1856

With reference to the G. O. No. 210 of 1855 dated the 14th August 1855, and published in the Fort St. George Gazette page 952. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the observance of the following Subsidiary Rules, with reference to Officers employed in the public Works Department.

II Agreeably to the G. O. alluded to above, Officers of the Public Works Department, obtaining leave to proceed to Europe, are required to produce two documents one a certificate of no demands, and another in Acquittance from the Chief Engineer.

III The no demands Certificate relates to pay & allowances & should be given by the Collector & Paymaster disbursing the pay & allowances drawn by the Officer for himself & Departments

as those officers alone have knowledge in their respective Departments, of any retrenchments or advance to be recovered from such Officer

IV The Acquittance relates to advances received for work to be performed on account of Government - This document will be granted by the officer making advances to the Officer & receiving accounts from him - Thus the District Engineer will grant the acquittance to Executive Officers under his orders - District Engineers shall obtain such acquittances from the Chief Engineer direct

V. At the Presidency, the Superintending Engineer & other Officers drawing advances direct from the Treasury will give acquittances to Executive Officers under them; & all Officers in drawing advances from the Treasury will give acquittances from the Chief Engineer - The Chief Engineer himself will obtain

obtain an acquittance from the Accountant General.

92. 185

VI The Certificate of "no demands" & the "acquittance" should be distinct from each other & should be prepared according to the Forms given below. The former will be countersigned by the Chief Engineer, & to whom the latter should be delivered, & he will grant another acquittance under his signature.

VII Executive Officers leaving the Department or who may be transferred from one Division to another shall also obtain acquittances as above directed, as well as those leaving the Country.

VIII The attention of all Officers in the Public Works Department is directed to the 6th 7th & 8th Paras of the G. O. No. 210 dated 14th August 1855, & which are here republished for general information

6. All Officers requiring acquittances, under

under these Rules are reminded of the ne-
cessity of using every means in their
power for the settlement of their public
accounts, & of making timely application
for the requisite "No demands" Certifi-
-cates in order to obviate inconvenience
to themselves from any delay in the
issue of the Certificates by the several
Departments concerned.

7 All Military and Medical
Officers intrusted with disburse-
-ments of public money in the Civil,
Political, Public Works, Pay &
Commissariat Departments having
accounts with the Government
Accountants at the Presidency and
desiring to quit the Country, are especially
enjoined to notify their intention to the
Military Accountant three clear
months prior to the period of their pro-
bable departure, in order to afford

that functionary sufficient time to obtain returns of existing liabilities & to adopt the necessary measures for their adjustment -

8 Officers failing to produce Certificates of "No demands" under these Rules will be required to submit in lieu a sufficient guarantee for their due adjustment of all claims against them for the approval of the Government but in the case of an Officer who may have deposited the prescribed security on his appointment to any Office of trust, it will be discretionary with the Government on a report from the Military Accountant as to his existing liabilities & the sufficiency of the security already deposited, to determine whether any further guarantee shall be required or not -

Form of No demand Certificate

This is to certify that there are no demands in the Books of my office against Lieut. A. B. Assistant Civil Engineer —— District

To be signed by the
Collector & Paymaster

Form

Form of Acquittance

Lieut. A B. Assistant Civil 12 Engineer — District being about to leave the District on account of (the enter of an account of leave or upon account of transfer to another District) & having fully & satisfactorily delivered up all funds, accounts &c. in his charge is hereby acquitted of all demands against him.

To be signed by the Collector or District Engineer

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council

(Signed) J. D. Bourdillon
Secretary to Government

Fort St. George, September 26th 1856

The following Notification by the Government of India, is republished for general information

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No 41

Fort William, Financial Department,
The 10th September 1856

Read a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors No 62 of 1856 dated the 23d July –

Resolution – In conformity with the instructions of the Honorable the Court of Directors in their Despatch above mentioned, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the following addition to the Civil Absentee Rules.

Civil Servants who have taken leave of absence upon Sick certificate to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea, will be ineligible to Furlough on private affairs until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This rule will not apply to short leaves to Sea.

Published by order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council –

(Signed) E. Drummond
Offg. Secry to the Govt of India

By order of the Right Honorable
the Governor in Council

(Signed) T. Pycroft
Chief Secretary.

26 Sept/56

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Extract from a Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors.

Financial Department, 29th October 1856.

Inconvenience having in some cases been experienced through the omission on the part of Civil Servants returning on leave to deliver to us Certificates of the exact date from which their leave commences, we desire that in future every Civil Servant to whom leave to Europe may be granted be directed immediately on his arrival to forward to our Secretary a copy of the Government letter granting him the leave and also a Certificate shewing the date of the sailing of the Vessel on which he embarked for Europe.

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No 531

Fort St. George, Financial Department
4th November 1856.

The following Rulings of the Government of India relative to certain points connected with Section VI of the new Civil Absentee Rules are published for general information.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to rule that an Officer taking Medical leave to a Sanatarium within the Presidency may get his leave extended to proceed to Europe, but he will not be entitled to a fresh preparatory leave for reaching the Port of embarkation, Having once been allowed such leave to proceed from his station to the Sanatarium. The medical leave in such cases must reckon from the date of arrival at the Sanatarium to the date of return to the port of debarkation.

His Lordship in Council does not think the 3 year's interval applies to leave of absence on medical certificate taken under the new rules. There is, His Lordship in Council observes, the 18 months leave that may be granted under Clause I of Section VI (capable of extension to 2 years under Clause 5 of the same Section) and the 6 months Special leave that may be granted under Section VII, but as that is all that can be given without loss of appointment during full Service in India, and as there is therefore no inducement for an Officer to take leave if he can avoid it, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is of opinion that is unnecessary to prescribe any fixed interval between Medical leave taken to the Hills, and that taken to Europe under Sections VI and VII.

(Signed) C. H. Lushington
Secy to the Govt. of India

By order
T. Pycroft
Chief Secretary

The 14th November 1856

Resolution.— Some doubt having arisen with reference to the interpretation to be put upon the Resolution of the 10th September last regarding the ineligibility

Civil Servants who have taken leave of absence upon Sick Certificate to Europe or elsewhere beyond Sea, will be ineligible to Furlough on private affairs, until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This Rule will not apply to short leaves to Sea.

of Civil Servants, who have taken leave of absence beyond Sea, under Medical certificate to Furlough on private affairs, until they have served six years from their last return to duty the

Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, in case of Civil Servants who have taken previous leave on Medical Certificate under the old Rules, the grant of six month's special leave of absence on private affairs under Section XIV Chapter

Chapter III of the new Absentee Rules, shall not be held to be affected by the Rule of the 10th September last, which refers to Furlough only.

No 51

Notifications – The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Notification from this Department, No 44, dated the 19th September last, published in the Calcuttah Official Gazette of the 24th idem, page 1522, be amended & republished, as follows:

With reference to the Notification in this Department No 32, published in the Calcuttah Gazette of 16th July last, it is hereby notified for general information that the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has been pleased to resolve that Officers intending to take furlough or to retire from the Service will in future be required to continue to serve, unless disabled by sickness for a period of 3 months after return to duty from privilege leave under the Civil Absentee Rules, failing which

its

its advantages will be forfeited -

His Lordship in Council is also pleased to resolve that the period of preparatory leave prior to Furlough on private Affairs during which the absentee shall be allowed a Moiety of his allowance, shall be governed

Clause VI of the Civil Absentee Rules } by the rules applicable to similar leave in case of Medical Certificate extending to one, two or three months according to Circumstances

Officers stationed at the Presidency Towns will be allowed preparatory leave

Calcutta Madras Bombay } for a period not exceeding one month

No 52

It being desirable that some should be fixed, after which unclaimed Civil Pensions and Pensions to Uncovenanted Servants in the Military & Marine Departments shall be considered to have lapsed to Government, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, after the expiration of six months from the date of this Notification, no

payments

payments shall be made on account of Pension that have remained unclaimed for a period of two years from the date of the last payment of Pension, & that the names of the Pensioners in such cases be struck off the Books of the Audit Department

His Lordship in Council also directs, that in the meanwhile, no payment of Pensions, at present under suspension shall be resumed without the special sanction of Government.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council

(Signed) C. H. Lushington

Secy to the Govt of India

Fort St. George December 5th 1856

The following Notification by the Government of India is republished for General information

No 604

Notification The 23rd October 1856 - With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, it is hereby declared that the Port of Akyab is subject to Act No XXII of 1855

The limits of the said Port of Akyab are as follows -

To the south, a line drawn from the boundary pillar on Fukeer's point to the Great Savage Light House from thence to the Northernmost point of Wale-keon Island, & from thence to the boundary pillar on the North bank of the Toung-poomrit Creek.

To the North, a line drawn from the Boundary Pillar on the north bank of the Mongie Creek to the boundary pillar on the north bank of the Toungpoomrit Creek

So much of the Cherogyah Nullah

as

as lies to the Eastward of a line drawn from the boundary Pillar at the Eastern extremity of the Government Bankshall to the boundary pillar on the opposite side of the Nullah & so much of the Sullie Khallie or Pytsick Kiung as lies to the eastward of the Sullie Khallie Bridge

The limits of the said Port include all Piers Jetties, Landing places, Wharves, & Quays, & so much of the shore as is within 50 yards of high water mark spring tides.

Port Rules

With sanction of the Governor General of India in Council the following port Rules have been made & are hereby promulgated for general information & guidance

Rule 1 Vessels may enter or go out of the Port of Akyab at any hour of the day or night, but Masters of all vessels are to enter correctly in the column of the Report Book of the Conservator or such other officer

as

as the Local Government shall approve as soon as presented, the information therein required

Rule 2. All vessels within the Port of Akyab shall be bound to take up such berth as may be appointed for them by the Conservator of the Port or such other Officer as the Local Government shall appoint & shall not change their berths or remove except by, or with permission of such authority

Rule 3 - All vessels within the Port of Akyab shall on the requisition of the Conservator of the Port or such other Officer as the Local Government shall appoint, rig in their jib & driver booms & shall strike their yards & masts if required so to do by either of those officers -

Rule 4 Every ship or vessel within the Port of Akyab shall remove any anchor or spar or other substance projecting from her side when required to do so by the Conservator of the Port or such other officer as the Local Government

shal

shall appoint
Rule 5 A free channel of 240 yards width is to be kept for ships moving up or down the river within the Port & also free passages to Piers, Jetties, Landing places, Wharves Quays, Docks or Moorings, & all vessels shall be bound to move when required to clear such channels or passages.

Rule 6 All vessels within the Port of Akyab shall anchor, moor & unmoor when & where required by the Conservator of the Port or such other officer as the Local Government may appoint

Rule 7 All vessels within the Port of Akyab shall be moved or warped from place to place as required by the Conservator of the Port or such other Officer as the Local Government shall appoint. & ~~every~~ vessels shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel in moving without being required

=quired so to do by the Pilot or officers in charge of the vessel moving.

Rule 8 No vessel shall use any of the Government Chain Moorings whether fixed or swinging without the permission of the Conservator of the Port, or such other Officer as the Local Govern=ment shall appoint

Rule 9 All vessels occupying Govern=ment Moorings, fixed or swinging, shall be liable to pay for the same according to the following scale & no more –

For Fixed Moorings	From 1st November to 1st May 6 months –	From 2d May to the last day of October
All vessels up to 199 Tons	Per diem	Per diem
Do from 200 to 299 "	1 Rupees	3 Rupees
Do " 300 to 399 "	2 Rupees	4 "
Do " 400 to 499 "	3 "	5 "
Do " 500 to 599 "	4 "	6 "
Do " 600 & upwards	5 "	7 "
Swinging Moorings	2 "	8 "
	3 "	4 "

Rule 10 – All vessels within the limits of the Port shall, when at anchor between sunset & sunrise have a good light hoisted at the starboard foreyard arm; and all vessel under weigh at night shall shew good light at the fore royal or upper foremast shall, in addition to the mast head light –

show

show a good light at each fore yard arm; the steamer showing the usual lights prescribed by the Admiralty Regulation -

The provisions of Sections XXVIII XXXVII, XXI of the said Act No XXII of 1855 are hereby specially extended to the Port of Akyab -

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Fort St. George, January 6, 1857.

The following Notification by the Government of India are republished for general information.

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No. 55.

Fort William, Financial Department, The 5th December 1856.

Notification.— The Right Honble. the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter in the Official Gazette for general information:—

No. 5346.

To

The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of the N. W. P.

Financial Department

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12 B. dated the 11th ultimo, submitting for consideration and orders a letter, with enclosures, from Mr. ——, Magistrate and Collector of ——, relative to a retrenchment in his salary under the following circumstances:—

2. Mr. —— applied on the 2nd July last for fifteen days' leave under Sections XII. and XIII. of the Civil Absentee Rules from the 14th idem, or from such date

as he might make over charge of his Office to the Joint Magistrate.

3. On the 11th idem, the leave was granted by the Government, North-Western Provinces, under Sections XII. and XIII., as requested by Mr. ——.

4. On the 22nd idem, the Civil Auditor represented that Mr. —— was not entitled to the leave under the amended Section XII. published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 14th May last, Observing that Mr. ——'s first instalment of leave (fifteen days under Section XII.) granted under Orders dated 7th June 1856, expired on the 10th idem, and that his claim to the remaining portion of indulgence leave would not therefore be admissible before the 10th December next.

5. Under these circumstances the leave in question was subsequently notified as one to be held as taken under Section XIV. of the Rules.

"No second leave can be granted under this Rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave if taken at one time; or from the date of return from any sick leave, or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave, if it has been divided."

6. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is of opinion, however, that the leave granted to Mr. ——, on the 11th July last,

may be allowed under the Rules without deduction; His Lordship in Council considers that the provisions of Section XII. noted in the margin, were intended to apply only to cases in which the leave applied for is not in the same calendar year as the last instalment of the previous leave. The second leave referred to in those provisions appears to His Lordship in council to be clearly a second leave of one full month; and His Lordship in Council does not consider that the provisions were ever intended to be applied to cases of second instalments of leave granted under Section XIII.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. H. Lushington,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Fort William, the 5th December 1856.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. Hugh Lushington,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

By order. T. Pycroft,

Chief Secretary.

Fort Saint George January 6th 1857

The following notification by the Government of India are published for General information

No. 55

Fort William, Financial Department

The 5th December 1856

Notification The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following letter in the Official Gazette for general information

To No. 5346

The Offg. Secretary to the Government of the N.W.P.

Financial Department

Sir

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 12 B dated the 11th ultimo submitting for consideration and orders a letter with enclosures from Mr. , Magistrate and Collector of relative to the retrenchment in his salary under the following circumstances

2 Mr. applied on the 2nd July last for fifteen days leave under Sections XII and XIII of the Civil absentee Rules from the 14th Idem, or from such date as he

might make over charge of his Office to the Joint Magistrate.

3. On the 11th idem the leave was granted by the Government North Western Provinces, under Sections XII and XIII as requested by Mr.

4. On the 22 idem the Civil Auditor represented that Mr. was not entitled to the leave under the amended Section XII published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 14th May last Observing that Mr. 's first instalment of leave (fifteen days under Section XII) granted under Orders dated 7th June 1856 expired on the 10th idem and that his claim to the remaining portion of indulgence leave would not therefore be admissible before the 10th December next.

5. Under these Circumstances the leave in question was subsequently notified as one to be held as taken under Section XIV of the Rules

6. The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is of opinion however that the leave granted to Mr. on the 11th July last may be allowed under the rules without deduction. His Lordship in Council

No second le[ave] can be grante[d] under this Ru[le] under the Com[pleti]on of eleven months from expiration of th[e] last leave if taken at one time or from

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date of return from any sick leave or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave if it has been divided

Considers that the provisions of Section XII. noted in the margin were intended to apply only to cases in which the leave applied for is not in the same calendar year as the last instalment of the previous leave. The second leave referred to in those provisions appears to His Lordship in Council to be clearly a second leave of one full month, and His Lordship in Council does not consider that the provisions were ever intended to be applied to cases of second instalments of leave granted under Section XIII.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) C. H. Lushington

Secry to the Govt. of India

Fort William the 5th December 1856.

By Order of the Right Honble the Governor General in Council

(Signed) C. Hugh Lushington

Secretary to the Government of India

By Order

T. Pycroft

Chief Secretary

No 10

The 6th February 1857.

Financial Consultation, 7th Septr. 1855. Nos. 89 & 90.

Letter from, dated the 10th March 1856, No. 50

Report proceedings in the Financial Department for the 3rd Quarter of 1855. 320 to 322. Report proceedings on an inquiry by the Bombay Govt. as to the interpretation placed upon that part of Clause 2. Sec. XIV. of the new Civil Furlough Rules, (regarding special leave for 6 months or private affairs), which prescribes that 2d leave of the same description cannot be taken until the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from

Notification.— Read again the papers noted in the margin.

Read para. 85 of a Despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, addressed to the Govt. of India, in the Financial Department, No. 97 of 1856, dated the 19th November.

"Para. 85. We cannot acquiesce in your having ruled that it may be "discretional with the several Local Governments when good cause is shown for the indulgence, to sanction Leave of Absence under Sec. XIV. of the new Rules," (the Section which authorizes the grant of six months leave on special private affairs) "to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments not to exceed in the aggregate six months in six years." This interpretation would have the practical effect of making the grant of this description of leave almost as much a matter

of course as the grant of the privilege - leave of one month in each year, whereas it is our intention; and Clause 3 of the Rule, Section XIV expressly states, that it should be the duty of the Government to consider & determine; in each case, whether the grounds of the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave. The Rule will therefore remain in its original form.

Order - Ordered, that a copy of the above paragraph be published in the Calcutta official Gazette for general information, and that a transcript thereof be sent to the Governments noted in the margin

Bengal. N. W. Provinces.
Fort St. George. Straits
Bombay. Settlements.

and also to the Civil Auditor, Fort William, in supercession of the orders dated 7th September 1855.

No 11.

The 6th February 1857.

Notification. - Read an endorsement from the Home Department, No 122, dated the 23rd ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders a letter No 14, dated the 7th idem, from the chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St George, having reference to the absence of Uncovenanted Servants drawing salaries of less than 100, Rupees a month.

Resolution, - On the 25th July last, it was resolved by this Government, with a view to insure

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a correct calculation of the periods of Service entitling Uncovenanted Servants to pension, that the Heads of Public offices and Departments under the Control of the Several Governments should furnish on the 1st May of each year, to the Civil Auditors and the Military Auditors General of the Several Presidencies, an Annual Return showing the Leave of Absence granted during the year, (preceding), under the New Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, to those Uncovenanted Servants whose leave might not have been notified in the Gazette.

Referring to this Resolution, the Govt. of Madras observes that, as the New Rules are restricted in their Operation to Uncovenanted Servants in the receipt of salaries of Rupees 100 a month and upwards, the above orders would not appear to apply to Uncovenanted Servants whose salaries are below that amount, and that if such be the intention of this Government, there is nothing to prevent the entire periods of absence of Uncovenanted Servants of the latter class counting as service towards pension. Definite Orders, however, are solicited on this point and also on a question raised by the Civil Auditor at Madras "whether it is not left optional with the Heads offices to grant leave of absence to persons whose salary is less than 100 Rupees a month, for a limited period either on Sick certificate or private affairs, making such

stoppages as they may think proper, the Stoppages thus made being paid to the individuals performing the duties of the absentee and no extra expense being incurred to the State."

On this Solicitation of the Government of Madras, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in granting leave of absence either on Medical certificate or on private affairs to Uncovenanted Servants whose salaries are less than 100 Rupees per month, the Heads of offices shall be guided by the spirit of the Rules prescribed for those servants who are in the Receipt of Salaries of Rupees 100 per month and upwards; that all cases in which leave is so granted to Uncovenanted Servants whose salaries are less than 100 Rupees per month, shall be reported to the Civil Auditor and the Military Auditor General respectively in the manner prescribed in the Orders of the 25th July last; and that all past leave enjoyed by any such Uncovenanted Servant shall be counted as service under the Orders of the Honorable the Court of Directors noted in the margin, although such leave may have exceeded the period allowed under the new Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Para. 44 of Courts' Despatch No 38 of 1856, dated 13th May, published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 16th July last, page 1136.

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Order.— Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Home Government for communication to the Government of Fort St. George.

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Foreign, Military, Public Works. Bombay. N.W. Provinces. Bengal. Straits Settlements.

Ordered also that a transcript of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Departments and the Governments noted in the margin, and also to the Civil Auditor at Fort William.

Ordered further, that the above Resolution be published in the Calcutta Official Gazette for general information.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble
the Governor General in Council,
C. Hugh Lushington,
Secretary to the Government of
India

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Fort St. George, May 1, 1857. 1.

The following Notification by the Government of India, is republished for general information.

No. 18.

Fort William, Financial Department;

The 17th April 1857.

Notification. — Read the following papers relative to the grant of special leave to Civil servants for the period intervening between departure from Station to the commencement of reckoning authorized absence on sick leave, or between the end of reckoning absence on sick leave and re-arrival at Station:—

Clause 4 Section VI. of the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, dated 8th June 1855.

Financial Notification No. 25, dated 27th June 1856.

Section V. of the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, dated 22nd February 1856.

Financial Notification No. 36, dated 11th July 1856.

Letter from the Officiating Secretary to the Government, N. W. provinces, No. 804, dated 11th March 1857.

Resolution. — Clause 4 of Section VI. of the New Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules allows for the interval elapsing between departure from Station

[the] commencement of reckoning absence, between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at Station of the grant of a special leave, for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months, according to the distance to be travelled, on half salary not exceeding 10,000 Rupees per annum.

It was found, however, that in cases of sick leave taken in India, the above provision was open to abuse, and it was accordingly notified, on the 27th June 1856, that the special leave in question should, from that date, be calculated at the rate of one day for every ten miles of the distance to be travelled, provided that the limit of three months was not exceeded, and that the whole time claimed was spent bonâfide between the place of departure and the place of destination.

A like provision was made on the 11th July 1856 for Uncovenanted Civil Servants proceeding to Europe on sick leave, with these alterations, viz: that the time allowed to them should be calculated at the rate of one day for every fifteen miles of the distance travelled, instead of one day for every ten miles as stated above; and

and that the limit of two months should not be exceeded, instead of three months, as in the case of Covenanted Servants.

In reference to these Rules, it has been usual for officers, to whom leave on Medical certificate has been granted, to submit separate applications for the special leave referred to.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. provinces, however, considers that these separate applications are unnecessary, and suggests that the Civil Auditors be permitted to pass the allowances of officers proceeding on an authorized leave to the Hills or to Sea for the period which may occupied in travelling to and from the place of leave or port of embarkation, when satisfied that the conditions upon which such leave is permitted by the existing Orders of the Supreme Government have been duly fulfilled.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council sees no objection to the course suggested by His Honor in cases of sick leave granted to Covenanted Servants, and in cases of sick leave to Europe granted to Uncovenanted Servants. In cases of Furlough on private affairs, separate applications for leave for the purpose of travelling must still be submitted.

Order. — Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the

[illegible]tments, * the Governments, † and the officer ‡
* Foreign. Bombay. specified in the margin, for
Home. Bengal. information and guidance.
Military. N. W. Provinces. Ordered also, that
Public Works. Straits } the Resolution be pub=
Settlements. } lished in the Calcutta
† Madras. ‡ Civil } Official Gazette for
Auditor, Fort } general information.
William }

C. Hugh { Lushington, Secy, to the Govt. of India.

By Order.

T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary.

Notification.

Fort St. George, June 16, 1857.

In publishing the following Extracts from two Reports of the Civil Auditor made under date the 30th. May last and the 10th. June instant respectively, the Governor in Council directs that Heads of Offices in future invariably pay attention to the points adverted to, in submitting applications for Pensions.

30th. May — "The Civil Auditor would take "this opportunity of requesting the attention of "Government to the inconvenience arising from "Heads of offices including in the "Statement "of Service" of applicants for Pension, the Service "rendered in Acting appointments and calculating "the averege salary on which the amount of Pension "to be awarded is determined, on the salaries of "Acting Appointments without affording any "information to enable the Civil Auditor to "decide whether the course pursued is in accordance "with the rules or not. It is necessary that "in the one case the Civil Auditor should be "informed whether the Servant was holding a "Substantive Appointment or not, and in the other "under what circumstances full salary was "drawn, whether in consequence of a full vacancy "of the Office, of the absence of the permanent incumbent on leave of absence or on duty, &c."

" The Civil Auditor would further bring to notice,
" the necessity for a declaration being made in cases
" where parties have been thrown out of employ by
" the abolition of office, that they have not received
" a gratuity. The search that is now necessary on
" each occasion of an application for Pension when
" it is found that the applicant has been deprived
" of the opportunity of rendering continuous Service
" Owing to the abolition of his situation, is very
" tiresome and Occasions much delay."
" 10th June, — "The Civil Auditor begs to add
" to the remarks appended to his report of the 30th
" Ultimo No. 28, that it would prevent the
" necessity for references, as in the present case,
" if collectors were required to State, in the "State=
" ment of Service" of applicants for Pension, when
" the Service is rendered directly under the
" Government and when in Estates under the
" Court of Wards or otherwise under Government
" Management, or when the person is paid out
" of the Devastanum Revenues."

By Order of the Right Honorable the Governor
in Council.

D. F. Carmichael, Dy. Secy. to Govt.

See Fort St George
Gazette Page 1149
for 1857

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Fort St George 17th July 1857.

The following extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, is published for general information.

No. 2527.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 12th June 1857.

Read an Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 795, dated the 2d Ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders a letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2208, dated the 8th Idem, having reference to a question connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Resolution.— The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council observes that the Government of Bombay issued a Circular on the 27th June 1856, declaring that nothing contained in the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules is intended to prevent Heads of Offices from granting casual leave of absence from Office without deduction of Salary, to any Subordinate Officer who, without leaving his Station may be compelled to remain at home from sickness, for a period not exceeding twenty days in the year, whether continuous or at intervals; that if such casual absence exceed twenty days, the Absentee should be

subject

subject to a deduction of one-fourth of his salary for the period in excess of such twenty days, provided that the entire absence does not exceed two months in the year; and that if such absence exceed two months in the year, the Absentee should be considered as falling under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Referring to this Circular, instructions are solicited as to whether the excess beyond twenty days' leave, as it is subjected to a deduction of one-fourth of salary, should, in calculating period of Service for the pension purposes, be taken, or not, into account as part of the two years allowed by Clause 1 of Section V of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, the same as leave of absence on Medical Certificate granted under those Rules.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council observes that, under the strict bearing of the Rules, all leave under Sick Certificate has to be taken into account as part of the two years allowed by Clause 1 of Section V.; and seeing that the Circular issued by the Government of Bombay involves a modification of the Rules, His Lordship in Council is of opinion that it should be cancelled — it being understood, however, that casual leave for a few days may, in cases of sickness, be granted by the Head of the Office at his discretion without loss of salary, and without such leave being taken into account as part of the two years allowed by Clause 1 of Section V.

Order. — Ordered, that a Copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bombay.

Ordered

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Ordered also, that a Copy be sent to the Departments* and Local Governments + noted in the margin

* Foreign Departt.
Military Departt.
Public Works Departt.

+ Bengal Government
North Western Provinces
Punjab
Fort St. George
Straits Settlements.

Ordered further, that a transcript of the above Resolution be sent to the Civil Auditor for his information and guidance.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) C. Hugh Lushington
Secretary to the Government of India

By Order
(Signed) C. Maltby
Ag. Chief Secretary

Notification

Fort St. George 28th July 1857.

The following Notification by the Government of India, is republished for general information.

No. 25

Fort William Financial Department. The 27th June 1857.

Notification. The following Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No 28 of 1857, dated the 17th April is published for general information:-

Para 1.- We concur in your having ruled that leave on private affairs cannot be taken by Uncovenanted Servants in continuation of privilege leave.

Letter from, dated 17th October 1856, No 145. Submit copy of a letter from the Government of Bengal, referring for decision two questions connected with Uncovenanted Service - Absentee Rules

2 With regard to the revision of Section 6. Chapter III. of the Rules, we do not object to allow the privilege leave of Uncovenanted Servants to

accumulate up to three months as a maximum period. But if the leave of one month in the year be not taken in one period we cannot permit it to be divided into more than two instalments. We append the Rule in the shape in which we are prepared to sanction it, Viz:

Section 6, Clause 1st. Leave of absence may be granted for one month in each calendar year without deduction from salary provided that the indulgence can be granted without injury to the Public Service or additional expense to Government. Those Servants who may not have occasion to apply for the whole month's leave at once, may divide it into two instalments. No second leave shall be granted under this Rule, untill the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave, if taken at one time or from the date of return from any sick leave or leave on private affairs, or if the leave be taken in instalments, until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment. Uncovenanted Servants not availing themselves of the indulgence in any one year may, at the option of the Local Government, obtain

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under the like conditions, leave of absence for two successive months to commence at or after the expiration of twenty two months from the termination of their former leave, & if two years elapse without enjoyment of the privilege, leave for three months, may in like manner, at the option of the Local Government, be granted at the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of the last preceding leave; but no leave shall be granted under this Rule for any period exceeding three months. If a servant shall not return at the expiration of the period of leave granted him under this Rule, he shall forfeit all pay & allowances during the time of his remaining so absent without leave, & he shall so continue absent for more than one month beyond the term granted, his office shall become vacant.

Clause 2 – "Officers of the Judicial Department taking leave during the authorized closing of the Civil Courts will be allowed to draw full salary during such leave, but will not be held entitled, in addition thereto, to privilege leave under

the 1st Clause of this Rule."

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) C. Hugh Lushington.

Secy. to the Govt. of India

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council

(Signed) E. Maltby

Acting Chief Secretary

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Fort St. George, 11th August 1857.

The following Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council in the Financial Department, under date the 10th July 1857 No. 2915, is published for general information.—

Read an Extract from the Proceedings of this Government in the Foreign Department, No. 2492, dated the 12th Ultimo, forwarding for consideration and orders, Copy of a Letter from the Resident at Hyderabad, No. 85, dated the 30th May last, with its enclosure, enquiring whether service in the Medical Department will count for Pension in the Civil Department.

Read a Report from the Civil Auditor, Fort William, No. 1403, dated 24th Ultimo on the above subject.

Resolution — Mr J. Chamarette 2nd class 2nd Dresser in the Hyderabad Contingent, having applied for a situation in the Hyderabad Commissioner's Office

with the intention of resigning his appointment in the Medical Department, provided the time he has served in that Department be permitted to count as service, the Resident at Hyderabad solicits orders on the point whether service in the Medical Department will count as service in the Civil Department for a Pension -

On this point the Civil Auditor, Fort William, reports that there is no specific Rule, but he is of opinion that the Services of Mr Chamarette passed in the Medical Department of the Hyderabad Contingent should be reckoned as service in calculating the period for Pension -

The Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, however, considers with reference to the decisions of this Government dated 1st November 1855, that service in a Medical appointment cannot count towards a Civil Pension, & that the application preferred by Mr Chamarette is therefore quite inadmissible -

Order - Ordered that a copy of the

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the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Foreign Department for communication to the Resident at Hyderabad.

Ordered also, that a copy be sent to the Home Department & to the Several Local Governments* for their information & guidance.

*Bombay
Bengal
Fort St. George
N. W. Provinces
Punjab
Straits Settlements

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Ordered further that a copy be sent to the Civil Auditor, Fort William for his information & guidance.

(A True Extract)
(Signed) C. H. Lushington
Secy. to the Govt. of India

By order
(Signed) E. Maltby
Ag. Chief Secretary.

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Fort St. George 1st September 1857

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 33 of 1857, dated the 6th May, is published for general information.

Para 16. We do not see why the rule under which Civil pension is merged in the salary of office should not apply to the case of Military Officers drawing pensions for Military Service and afterwards employed in the Civil Department; We direct that upon this principle Captain Hay be allowed the authorized salary of his appointment minus the amount of his Pension. With regard to the cases brought forward as precedents we shall not interfere

Letter from, dated 10 September 1856 No. 133.

Report Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department for the 1st Quarter of 1856.

Paras 87 to 90 on a reference from the Foreign Department as to the amount of Net Salary to be passed to Captain W. E. Hay, Assistant Commissioner of Kulu in the Punjab have ruled, that that Officer is entitled

to draw the pensions as a with them but Retired Military officer we request that in addition to the Salary in future the of his office. above rule be strictly adhered to; you will revise forth with Captain Hay's allowances accordingly, but we shall not require any refund in that case -

(A true Extract)

(Signed) E. Maltby
Acting Chief Secretary

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

No. 958.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation under date the 2d July 1858.

Resolved that the Board of Revenue be requested to circulate the subjoined order to all Revenue authorities under their jurisdiction.

Whereas lands exempted wholly or in part from the payment of the public Revenue are frequently required for public* purposes, and hitherto in granting money compensation for such lands so taken up, or other similarly exempted lands in substitution for them, it has been the custom to take the validity of such exemption for granted; and whereas in the opinion of Government such a course is likely in many cases to be detrimental to the interests of the State, inasmuch as the compensation is granted for the supposed deprivation of rights the extent or even existence of which, is unknown. The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that from and after the date of this order, no compensation for the loss of any such land shall be applied for, without at the same time placing Government in a position to decide upon the validity and extent of the claims to the compensation, by furnishing a statement in the prescribed Tabular form, shewing the tenure and claim by which the privileged lands are held.

* *Railways.*
Roads.
Canals.
Public buildings.
Military Cantonment, &c.

(A true Extract.)

(Signed) W. H. BAYLEY,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.

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Public Works Department.

Public.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Circular Order of the Chief Engineer.

(Here enter 16th June 1859, No. XXXIV.)

ORDER THEREON, 9th July 1859, No. 1672.

With this Circular the Chief Engineer transmits for the information and guidance of District Engineers, an Extract from the Proceedings of the Board of Revenue conveying their opinion "that the removal of prickly pear from tank bunds forms no part of the customary labour which Ryots can be required to perform, and that the cost of the work, when necessary should be borne by Government."

2. It appears that a tank bund in Chingleput being in need of repair, an estimate for it was prepared by the Engineer Department, amounting to Rupees 97-2-6 for earthwork, and to Rupees 522-6-3 for removing and burying the prickly pear growing on the bund. The Chief Engineer having sought the opinion of the Board of Revenue whether the Ryots could be called on to remove the prickly pear, received it to the effect above quoted, and now circulates for the future guidance of the Engineer Department.

3. The Government are of opinion that the Board's statement is much too broad, and is calculated to lead to abuse. It is true that in the case in question the Ryots of that particular village, a small one too as it appears, could not be justly required to clear away the large accumulation of prickly pear on the bund. But even in this case they might justly be called on to clear the bund to the extent necessary for making the repair. This is a rule fully recognized and acted on under the old Maramut Department, and in the opinion of Government it is quite just. In particular cases, of which the present might probably be one, if the growth needing to be removed were very great in proportion to the available village labour, partial aid might be given by Government, as would have been done formerly also; but this quite as a favor and not as a matter of right.

4. But the matter must be regarded in another aspect. The large quantity of this pernicious weed now on the tank bund is not the growth of a day; it has probably been forming for forty or fifty years. Now though it is conceded that the Ryots cannot be required to clear the bund of the present enormous accumulation, it will hardly be contended that the village Monigar, a Government officer, is so little responsible for the due custody of Government property, as not to be under obligation to prevent such accumulation. Yet the Board's order would absolve him from that duty. A few strokes of a momatty when the prickly pear first began to spread on the bund, would have arrested it, and it was only by continued neglect that the evil became unmanageable. But under the Board's view, an officer of the Engineer Department who should find a tank bank or other work thus in process of injury, and should desire the village officers to remove the cause of evil, would be liable to be told that it was no business of theirs; a Monigar might be likely even to let the nuisance spread designedly, in the expectation of eventually getting a large sum to remove it.

5. For the foregoing reasons the Government cannot admit the correctness of the Board's opinion. It has ever been held to be the duty of village authorities and Ryots, by that constant care and attention which residents on the spot can alone exercise, to preserve the works of irrigation, in which they and the Government have a common interest, from those small injuries which if unchecked lead to serious loss and expense. This duty has been too laxly enforced hitherto, from the absence of an efficient agency. The change of system which has placed the execution of public works under a distinct department, has not in any degree modified that liability of the village, a fact which it seems necessary to impress on some Collectors; it has however provided a better means of detecting the neglect of the duty, and this must be taken advantage of by the Revenue Officers.

6. In pursuance of the views above stated, the Governor in Council directs that means be taken to make it known to Ryots and village officers every where that their liability in respect to the custody of Government works, and especially irrigation works, is no way affected by the change of system in the executive. A member of the Public Works Department meeting with a case of neglect, and failing to procure the remedy of it, shall bring the circumstances through the proper channel to the knowledge of the Collector, who shall enforce the obligation. Engineer Officers will also refuse to take measures for the repair of works so neglected, until the neglect is remedied. This order will be circulated to the Revenue and Public Works Departments in supersession of that of the Chief Engineer above recorded.

7. With respect to the case immediately in question, the Governor in Council desires that the District Engineer of Chingleput shall be directed to report on the circumstances, with reference to the points noticed above in para. 3, specifying also the revenue under the tank, the size of the village and other particulars; and that until the orders of Government shall be passed on such report, no part of the estimate for the tank shall be expended. If the work has been commenced, it shall be immediately stopped, pending further orders.

8. In conclusion the Government resolve to call the attention of the Chief Engineer to the two estimates as noted in the margin of Captain Moberly's letter of the 12th April 1859; both of which in total disregard of the order of Government and the established rules of the department, are expressed in Rupees, Annas and Pice. The Governor in Council expects that Colonel Bell will enforce on his subordinates the observance of standing rules, and not thus give Government the trouble of constantly reiterating its orders.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue. } To be communicated by them respectively to all Collectors and
" Chief Engineer. } District Engineers for information and guidance.

Exd. Wm. Thomas.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Submitting for approval Draft of a Circular proposed to be issued to all Collectors embodying the instructions of Government for the discontinuance of annual remissions on ryots' holdings. } (Here enter 13th July 1859, No. 2752.

ORDER THEREON, 25th July 1859, No. 992.

1. With this letter the Board of Revenue lay before Government Draft of a Circular which they propose to issue to Collectors, in order to give effect to the order of Government of June 18th, No. 806, respecting the abolition of yearly remissions. The Governor in Council has carefully considered the draft, and he finds that on some points it does not accurately represent the intentions of Government in framing the order above quoted. Having communicated with the Board on the subject, and obtained further explanation from them, he now requests that the draft may be modified in the following particulars.

Para. 4.

2. November is far too late a period to fix for the surrender of land: the effect of fixing such a time, after the cultivating season is closed, would be practically to undo the late order. Ryots would give up land in November and take it again at the commencement of the following cultivating season. Thus no approach would be made to permanency of holding. The intention of the provisions for giving up and taking land, is not to meet casual circumstances of season, but to enable the ryot to adapt his permanent holding to his means; and also to meet the case of those who, abusing the indulgence of yearly remissions, retain in their holdings without payment large quantities of land far in extent of their cultivation. On this subject the Governor in Council desires to recall to the Board's recollection some passages in their Proceedings of the 26th October 1854 in reply to a letter from the Collector of Bellary. The views expressed by the Board generally throughout that paper have the assent and approval of the Government; but the passages to which they would now especially call attention are those quoted in the margin. The sentiments thus stated are in their opinion the sound ones; and those now advocated by the Board are a retrogression.

> "It will also be necessary that such Razinamah should be made before the cultivating season."
>
> End of para. 5.
>
> "No doubt the ryots will not wish to have irrigated land struck out of their puttah if they can retain them waste without paying the teerwa; but if on the one hand the ryot claims the right to give up what land does not suit him, the Govt. on the other hand claim the right to know from him what land he desires to give up, and to levy teerwa on those he will not give up, whether they be cultivated or not.
>
> Para. 8.

3. On the foregoing considerations the Government resolve that the latest date for surrendering any land whether wet or dry, shall be the 30th April; this will be the end of the revenue year, when the Fusly year is abolished as it is about to be, in favor of the Indian official year. Land not given up on or prior to that date, shall be included in the settlement of the year; and shall be paid for, subject only to the exceptions allowed in special cases. This rule will come into effect next year; and Collectors will be instructed to take measures to make it clearly and fully known to all ryots, as the positive order of Government, that hereafter, beginning with the year 1860-61, land not given up on or before the 30th April will be included in the settlement. It will be made known at the same time that ryots giving up land will not be allowed any preference over others to have it again; and Collectors will be instructed to uphold this rule. The holders of land should also be made clearly to understand that they are at full liberty to sub-let to others any part of their holding, on any terms and for any time that may be agreed on between them. Agreements for so sub-letting land should be in writing, for the prevention of mistakes.

4. His Excellency in Council is determined to carry out the resolution more than once declared by this Government that the yearly settlement of the revenue shall be a real one, and that it shall be enforced by all the means provided by the law. He is fully satisfied that this is the only true and wise policy as respects the welfare of the ryots themselves, and in view to the creation of a substantial and independent body of landholders.

5. The next point to be noticed is that of remission for fallows, treated of in para. 7 of the Board's draft. Fallows are only used, it is believed, where used at all, for the two crops varagu and sugarcane. In both cases the Government believed the fallow to be quite unnecessary; because the practice is found in certain districts only, a change of crop being substituted in others. Further, even if it were necessary, it would not be fair that Government should be required to bear the charge, especially in the case of sugarcane. This is a highly remunerative crop, and if it is indeed so exhausting that the land needs a year of rest after it, it is but fair that the ryot who has the profit of the crop shall pay for the consequent fallow. There are many districts where a fallow after either sugarcane or varagu is quite unknown; and even in South Arcot where the practice most prevails, it is far from being general. For the foregoing reasons the Governor in Council resolves wholly to disallow the practice of giving remission for fallows.

6. The Board's draft instructions on the subject of shavy are far less stringent than it is the desire of the Government to establish; they will be pleased to revise them accordingly.

Paras. 8 to 10.

With reference to the remarks in para. 10, the Government do not consider that it is necessary thus to re-open the question of the assessment on lands of the descriptions referred to. They believe that land supplied with such precarious irrigation already bears in general a proportionably low assessment.

7. The remarks in para. 11 on the subject of pàimâli and pànibudit require to be noticed. There are some lands which from their position are habitually liable to be flooded, and which may be assumed to have been assessed with reference to that liability. A ryot cultivating such land does it with a knowledge of the risk; and the Government are of opinion that he is not entitled to remission in case of damage. If as a consequence of enforcing this rule, it shall be found that any land in such a position is left permanently waste, it will be proper to consider whether the assessment ought to be reduced.

The case of damage by unusual and extraordinary floods is different. Remission may properly be allowed on such a contingency, as in the opposite case of a total failure of water.

8. The remissions noticed in paras. 12 to 15 on the draft are not temporary and casual remissions, but are either fixed, or varying under fixed and known rules. It is not necessary therefore that they should be noticed in the Circular, except merely to point out that they are not effected by the order.

9. The Board will be pleased to revise their draft in accordance with the preceding remarks and re-submit it for approval. It is desirable with reference to the advancing season that the order should be issued as soon as possible.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Governm[ent]

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS *of the* MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated 8th August 1859, *No.* 1064.

Official Gazette for 1856, *page* 395.
Do. for 1857, *page* 342.

Para. 1. The rules notified by the Government of India on the 22d February 1856 for granting leave of absence to Uncovenanted officers, were originally designed to affect officers drawing one hundred Rupees and upwards a month; but it was afterwards directed that the spirit of those rules should be applied also to servants drawing less than 100 Rupees a month.

2. Section I. of Chapter I. of the rules requires that in the case of parties holding appointments direct from Government, leave of absence shall be granted by the Government only; in respect of all other officers, it is left optional with the Government "to delegate to heads "of offices or departments power to act upon the rules without special reference to higher "authority."

Revenue Department.
Ex. M. C. 26th May 1856, *No.* 534.
Do. 2d July ,, ,, 673.

3. The Government accordingly in their order of the 26th May 1856, No. 534, acted on this permission; and at present, under the orders noted in the margin, Collectors grant leave under Sections IV., VI., and VII. to the extent of six months to Uncovenanted servants below the rank of Hoozoor Sheristadar; and the Board of Revenue are empowered to grant leave within the same limits to Collectors' Sheristadars as well as to all Uncovenanted servants of their own office establishment. The leave thus granted by the Board is required to be given only after a report on the application by the Civil Auditor, and to be notified in the Gazette.

Department Public Works.
Notification 27th January 1857, *paras.* 7-8.

4. In the Department of Public Works the Chief Engineer is authorized to grant one month's privilege leave in the Calendar year without loss of salary to persons employed in the department. He is also empowered to grant leave to the extent of six months on sick leave and private affairs to Uncovenanted servants in his own office whose salaries exceed 100 Rupees a month.

5. Under the existing rules the Government find their time unprofitably taken up in considering and passing orders on applications for leave from subordinate servants, which would be more properly disposed of by the heads of the departments respectively. The order of Government in such cases is little more than a mere form; and the Governor in Council is satisfied that the heads of the departments, will be more likely to scrutinize carefully applications for leave, when the responsibility of giving the leave rests on them, instead of being thrown off on the Government. He resolves therefore to devolve on those heads of departments the whole of the power in this respect which the orders of the Government of India enable him so to delegate.

6. Under this resolution the Board of Revenue and Collectors will exercise the powers respectively possessed by them without limitation to six months.

In like manner the Chief Engineer will now exercise all the powers given to this Government by the leave rules, in the case of persons in his department not deriving their appointments from Government or from the Home Authorities. But as it is undesirable that this power should be wholly centralized, the Chief Engineer will be requested to report his opinion to what extent, following the analogy of the Revenue Department as above described, it will be proper to empower District Engineers to give leave to their subordinates.

7. All leave granted by heads of departments should be given only in strict conformity to the rules and orders in force on the subject.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Director of Revenue Settlement.
,, Inam Commissioner.
,, Conservator of Forests.
,, Chief Engineer.
,, Judicial Department.
,, Public Department.
,, Financial Department.
,, Military Department.

Exd. H. M. Elliot.

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Dated 20th *August* 1859, *No.* 1123.

In their order of 13th March 1848, No. 268, Revenue Department, the Government directed that the employment of Volunteers in the public offices at the Presidency should be restricted to the narrowest possible limits, and the Court of Sudder Udalut have recently in their Circular dated 11th June 1859 prohibited the employment of such persons in the Courts.

2. The Honorable the Governor in Council now resolves to extend the rule of March 1848 to the Collectors' offices also, if the aid of "Volunteers" cannot be altogether dispensed with there, as has been done in the Judicial Department. There cannot be the same need of such unpaid assistance now that there was some years ago, since the Collectorate Presses have so much reduced the copying work in Collectors' offices.

3. Collectors will be instructed very strictly to limit the number of Volunteers employed either in their own offices or in those of their subordinates. None should be allowed but such as are registered after enquiry as to qualification and character; and none should hereafter be so registered who have not passed the Uncovenanted Service examination.

4. Volunteers admitted into the offices at the Presidency also will be so only in accordance with the preceding rule.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. D. BOURDILLON,

Secretary to Government.

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JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

PROCEEDINGS of the MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. WOOD, Bart., Secretary of State for India; to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 31st August 1859, No. 11.

Letter dated 3rd May (No. 13,) 1859.

Your letter dated 3rd May (No. 13,) 1859, stating that no practical inconvenience has resulted from the rule admitting public servants to be summoned as witnesses without reference to their official superiors, having been laid before me in Council, I have to reply that the report is satisfactory, and I am of opinion that the rule should for the future be permanently adopted.

ORDER THEREON, 1st October 1859, No. 1338.

Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue in reference to their Proceedings of the 22nd December last, No. 4705, and also to the Sádr 'Adálat, in reference to their letter of the 21st March 1858, No. 9.

(True Extract.)

T. PYCROFT

Chief Se

To the Board of Revenue.
,, Revenue Department for information.
,, Judges of the Court of Sádr 'Adálat.

Exd. T. Cartledge.